NIV. OF MICH.

MAR 3 - 1933

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 58 March 1, 1933 No. 5

Smith Hill Branch Library

Clarence E. Sherman

The Mary Reed Library of The University of Denver

Linda M. Clatworthy

The Charles Deering Library at Northwestern University

Theodore Wesley Koch

Published twice a month (monthly in July and August) by

R. R. BOWKER COMPANY • NEW YORK

The Chemistry of Soil Fertilization
Adventuring the Upper
A TH
REMARKABLE
ERIAL
COV

SURFACE SEALED *Sturdite* LEATHER CLOTH

- ★ WASHABLE
- ★ WATERPROOF
- ★ WEATHERPROOF
- ★ INSECT & VERMIN PROOF
- ★ SPOT PROOF

Its peculiar virtues may be summed up in the one word—*clean*.

It is clean because its surface repels water, grease, stain, and vermin.

It will not spot or finger mark.

Soil may be on the surface but it cannot get *in*. A damp cloth removes it.

A book bound in Sturdite is a book to be used, handled, and subjected to the normal hazards of active book life.

It needs no "glass case coddling" because it carries its own protection.

It passes from reader to reader without accumulating the "suspicious" spots, stain, and grime which make used books repulsive to the fastidious person.

Sturdite is *clean!*

THE HOLLISTON MILLS, INC., NORWOOD, MASS.
Boston New York Philadelphia Chicago St. Louis

BINDING *Holliston* FABRICS

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, 62 West 45th Street, NEW YORK CITY. VOL. 58, No. 5. Published—Semi-monthly, September to June inclusive; Monthly in July and August. Entered as second-class matter June 18, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $5 a year; 25c. a copy. Copyright 1933 by R. R. Bowker Co.

SUBJECT HEADINGS FOR CHILDREN'S BOOKS

ELVA S. SMITH

INTENDED to serve as a guide in the cataloging of children's books either for a public library children's room or for elementary and junior high school libraries. Useful also in senior high school libraries with additional headings to cover the more advanced curriculum.

Less limited and more flexible than *Subject Headings . . . Juvenile Books*, 1916, which it supplants. Makes a very generous use of *see*, *see also*, and *refer from* references. Contains an excellent introduction on the cataloging of children's books. About 288p. Cloth, probable price, $3.75. Ready in April.

THE CATALOGING OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS

ELVA S. SMITH

STATEMENT of the need and uses of a separate children's catalog, discussion of basic principles, main and added entries, unit card system, subject analysis of children's books, and a consideration of the principles which apply to the selection of subject headings, and to the use of a subject headings list. Reprinted from *Subject Headings for Children's Books*. 24p. Paper, 25¢. Ready in April.

Are You Supporting the Yearbooks?

Children's Library Yearbook, No. 1	1929	$2.00
Children's Library Yearbook, No. 2	1930	1.35
Children's Library Yearbook, No. 3	1931	1.35
Children's Library Yearbook, No. 4	1932	2.25

American Library Association

520 N. Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

Ever Increasing

CONFIDENCE

because of a policy which provides for quantity production of highest quality Library Supplies and Furniture, we have, over a period of 36 years, gained the confidence of an ever increasing number of customers.

Before you order supplies or furniture for the School Library, consider our offerings.

GAYLORD BROS., INC.
LIBRARY FURNITURE & SUPPLIES

SYRACUSE
NEW YORK

STOCKTON
CALIF.

Reprints of Scarce & Desirable Books for Library Use

In the past year or so, we have reprinted the following books; some of the titles may appear on your current "Want Lists."

Beer, G. L. British Colonial Policy $3.50
Beer, G. L. Origins of British Colonial System $3.50
Beer, G. L. Old Colonial System, 2 vols. $3.50 each
Bradstreet, Anne. Works in Prose & Verse; ed. Ellis $7.50
Brown, W. G. The Lower South in American History $3.
Chesnut, M. B. A Diary from Dixie $5.
Cummings, E. E. The Enormous Room $1.
Cyclopedia of American Government; ed. by McLaughlin & Hart; 3 vols. $9. each
Davenport, Cyril. The Book, Its History & Development $4.
Dodd, W. E. Woodrow Wilson & His Work; rev. ed. $3.50
Dunning, W. A. Essays on the Civil War & Reconstruction $4.
Einstein, Albert. Relativity, the Special & General Theory $2.50
Fite, E. D. Social & Industrial Conditions in the North During the Civil War $3.75
Hammond, E. P. Chaucer, a Bibliographical Manual $4.
Kelly, Myra. Little Citizens $1.75
Le Gallienne, Richard. Pieces of Eight $2.
Lowie, R. H. Culture & Ethnology $2.50
Luchaire, A. Social France at the Time of Philip Augustus $5.
Matthews, Brander. Philosophy of the Short Story $1.50
Nexo, M. A. Ditte; 3 vols. in one $3.50
Nexo, M. A. Pelle the Conqueror; 4 vols. in one $3.50
Schmoller, G. Mercantile System & Its Historical Significance $2.
Schurz, Carl. Speeches, Correspondence & Political Papers; ed. Bancroft; 6 vols. $12.50
Sherman, S. P. Matthew Arnold, How to Know Him $2.50
Sherman, S. P. Shaping Men & Women $2.50
Sherman, S. P. On Contemporary Literature $2.50
Slave Songs of the U. S. ed. by Allen, Ware, & Garrison $2.50
Sudermann, Hermann. Dame Care; special library edition $1.25
Taine, H. A. The Ancient Regime $4.
Taine, H. A. The Modern Regime, 2 vols. $4. each
Taine, H. A. The French Revolution, 3 vols. $4. each
Van Tyne, C. H. The Loyalists in the American Revolution $4.
Vincent, J. M. Historical Research, an Outline of Theory & Practice $3.50
Wegelin, O. Bibliography of Early American Fiction 1774-1830 $5.
Wegelin, O. Bibliography of Early American Poetry 1650-1820; 2 vols. in one $10.
Wells, D. A. Robinson Crusoe's Money $2.50
Wells H. G. Ann Veronica; special library edition $1.25
Whitman, Walt. Uncollected Poetry & Prose; ed. Holloway; 2 vols. $7.50

NATIONAL BIBLIOPHILE SERVICE
347 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y. C.
Specialists in Out of Print Books for Libraries

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Published by R. R. BOWKER CO., 62 West 45th Street, New York
25 cents single copy. *Five dollars a year.*
R. R. BOWKER, *Editor* BERTINE E. WESTON, *Managing Editor*

VOL. 58, NO. 5 MARCH 1, 1933

CONTENTS

THE CHARLES DEERING LIBRARY AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, *by Theodore Wesley Koch* 189
THE MARY REED LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, *by Linda M. Clatworthy* 197
SMITH HILL BRANCH LIBRARY, *by Clarence E. Sherman* 201
SHORTCOMINGS OF GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS AND SUGGESTED REMEDIES, *by Jerome Kear Wilcox* 203
EDITORIALS 206
LIBRARIAN AUTHORS 208
BOOK REVIEWS 209
CURRENT LIBRARY LITERATURE 211
LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS 214
THE OPEN ROUND TABLE 215
IN THE LIBRARY WORLD 218
SCHOOL LIBRARY NEWS 222
SMALL LIBRARIES 224
AMONG LIBRARIANS 226
THE CALENDAR 227
CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS' NOTEBOOK 228
FORTHCOMING ISSUES 187

Forthcoming Issues of
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

"Films Versus Books," by Edward A. Henry will be the leading article in the March fifteenth issue. Other articles will include: "Periodical Subscriptions in the Retrenchment Program," by Margie M. Helm; and "The Allotment of Book Funds—A Defense," by Charles M. Baker.

The annual Equipment Number is scheduled for April first. Articles for this number include one on library chairs, by Theodore Wesley Koch, librarian, Northwestern University, another on "Labor-Saving Printed Forms," by Nelson V. McCombs, librarian of the Washington Square Library, New York University, and a third on "Money-Saving Devices in the Catalog Department," by Florence Fuchs, head of the Catalog Department, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y. The last two articles have been definitely requested by readers of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

B. E. W.

BIBLIOGRAPHIA
SERIES

EDITED BY

MICHAEL SADLEIR

Editions Limited to 500 copies

POINTS IN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY POETRY
by I. A. Williams
To be published later in 1933 $5.00

BINDING VARIANTS
by John Carter $5.00

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WAVERLEY NOVELS
by Greville Worthington $5.00

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM BECKFORD
by Guy Chapman. *To close edition,* reduced to $1.75

CANCELS
by R. W. Chapman. *To close edition,* reduced to $1.75

EVOLUTION OF BINDING STYLES
by Michael Sadleir Edition exhausted

POINTS, 1870-1930
by Percy H. Muir Edition exhausted

This series of authoritative volumes on book history and book structure will have additional volumes from time to time. Descriptive circulars will be sent on request.

R. R. Bowker Company
62 West 45th Street New York

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

The Charles Deering Library at Northwestern University

By THEODORE WESLEY KOCH

Librarian

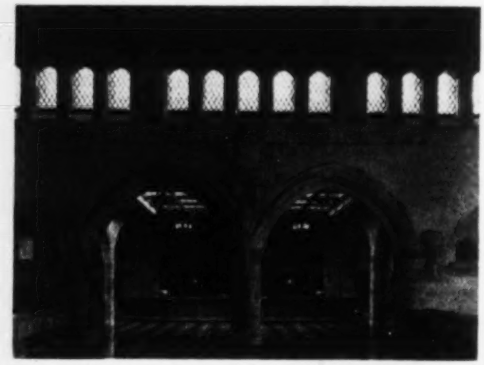
THE EDITOR has asked for a brief description of the recently completed Charles Deering Library, the central library on the Evanston Campus of Northwestern University. Naturally it is not desirable to repeat what has already been said in the *Charles Deering Library Bulletin,* number 1 and 2, where floor plans and cross section were printed. Space being limited, it will probably be best if the present article be devoted chiefly to some account of the finished structure, with a brief analysis of the equipment problem, letting the views of the interior speak for themselves.

The building is the outgrowth of much study and planning, covering a score of years. While originally hoped for by the University administration when the writer was invited in 1919 to accept the librarianship of Northwestern University, it had to be deferred because of the necessity confronting the University in the matter of developing a whole new campus in Chicago. The long wait for an adequate central library naturally cramped the growth of the book collection in Evanston, as there was no room for expansion; but we undoubtedly profitted in other ways. By waiting we have secured a much more beautiful and satisfactory building than could have been reasonably hoped for a decade ago, or even five years ago, because we built in the time of low costs and bought our equipment when manufacturers were willing to forego profits and forget overhead in an attempt to get enough business to keep their organizations together and their factories going.

The University was fortunate in having as its official architect James Gamble Rogers, Inc., who had most valuable experience recently in the planning of the Sterling Memorial Library and the Sterling Law Library at Yale, the Atlanta University Library, the Library of Colgate-Rochester Theological Seminary and are now doing the new Columbia University Library. A generation ago when Mr. Rogers began the practice of his profession in Chicago he and his partner, at that time Mr. Phillips, designed the present building of the Evanston Public Library.

Attention was at first naturally centered on the type of building needed to serve Northwestern's co-educational College of Liberal Arts, with its Schools of Commerce & Journalism, Education, Engineering, Music and Speech, and a growing Graduate School in Evanston. The Schools of Law, Medicine and Dentistry, and the Commerce School in Chicago, had already been provided with new library facilities on the McKinlock Campus in Chicago. The College of Liberal Arts had recently decided to limit its enrollment. We knew that we had to supply library facilities for a student body of between four and five thousand, and were content if we could accommodate at one time approximately twenty per cent of the student body. That might strike some as being too low a percentage, but for Northwestern, situated as it is, with many students commuting from Chicago and the suburban towns to the north, it seemed adequate.

The next problem was to decide just what percentage of the readers were to be accommodated in the Main Reading Room, what percentage in the Reserved Book Rooms, in the Commerce Reading Room, in the Education Reading Room, in the seminars and in the carrels in the stack. Needless to say it was impossible to do much more than hazard a guess as to some of the figures since the demand for any particular kind of service could not be predicted with any great degree of certainty.



The Loan Desk Is Conveniently Located With Relation To The Stocks, The Book Conveyor And The Public Catalog

After much shifting of units and considerable cutting down of floor areas, elimination of light courts and reduction in the number of seminars, we were able to get the cubic contents down to approximately one million cubic feet, the amount which it was estimated we could build with the funds in hand. The floor plans having been approved, there followed the difficult task of designing an exterior that would not clash too harshly with the great variety of architectural styles represented on the Evanston Campus, varying from strictly utilitarian and nondescript buildings in red brick to more ambitious structures in American adaptations of the Romanesque, Gothic and Renaissance. Fortunately it was not necessary to compete with any specimen of the modernistic! But when, eventually, a simplified Gothic style was chosen there were those who bewailed the fact that we had followed a style so out-moded.

To the foreman in charge of the ornamental plaster work I said one day: "Have you got the flu-flu bird among your decorations?"

"What is the flu-flu bird like?" he asked.

"The flu-flu bird, according to Frank Lloyd Wright, is worshipped by the architects who still believe in the possibilities of the Gothic. The flu-flu bird flies backward, so as to keep the sand out of its eyes. The flu-flu bird is more interested in where it came from than in where it is going."

"Yes, we have got that bird, and we have another one, the piffle-wink, whose chief aim in life is to keep out of the way of the flu-flu bird."

Perhaps the piffle-wink scared the flu-flu bird away! Certainly the Deering Library is not ultra Gothic. True, the doors are arched and the windows are pointed; but the latter are free of mullions. The full clear light of day shines unobstructed through the seventeen large steel casemented windows of the Main Reading Room. There are no dark cavernous recesses here, no cathedral dusk. The reading rooms are flooded with the natural light of day. While we strove for beauty (and the consensus of opinion among those who have seen the building since it has been occupied seems to be that we have achieved it) we planned first and foremost for utility and adaptation to our particular library needs.

The Open Reserve Reading Room

During the period of construction there were many who shook their heads over the erection of the "moat wall" surrounding the sunken gardens. Of course, the architectural purpose of this wall is to serve as a pediment to the building. The garden wall, projecting out from the exterior wall of the library, acts as a transition between the vertical lines of the building and the horizontal line of the lawn. It was necessary to excavate to a certain depth for the foundations, the lower tier of the bookstack and the basement. In order to make use of the basement for library purposes and not use it merely for machine and storage rooms, much of the space was devoted to seminars and special reading rooms. This meant that it was necessary to provide adequate light by means of large windows. The window ledges coming below the campus level necessitated area ways, and these were made sufficiently large to be treated as sunken gardens. The plan is to use the north and south gardens as open air reading rooms, controlled from the library, there being ordinarily no admission or exit from the gardens except through the library. This promises to be an interesting feature of the Charles Deering Library, the first university library, so far as I know, to provide outdoor reading rooms for use during the summer sessions. Outdoor reading rooms are popular features of some public libraries in the United States (e. g., in Philadelphia; Lake Forest, Ill.; and Pasadena, California) and there is no reason why similar accommodations should not be furnished university students during the heated summer months.

The Main Reading Room being five times as long as it is wide, and it having proved difficult to find space for a Treasure Room in any other desirable place, it was suggested to the architects that the northern end of the Reading Room be divided off by a screen consisting of double faced glazed bookcases,[1] with exhibit cases around the wall and in the centre of the enclosure. This worked out so well that it was then proposed that the south end of the Reading Room be treated somewhat similarly, except that here the wall cases should be of the open access variety and the enclosure be fitted up for a Browsing Room.

The Reference Desk was made of very generous proportions so as to accommodate a glazed enclosure for a small office for the reference librarians, with telephone facilities and fifty-four vertical file drawers for the reference file of clippings and pamphlets on current topics and subjects of general interest to the university public, as well as card trays for bibliographical references. The Loan Desk is conveniently located with relation to the stacks, the book conveyor and the public catalog. As in case of the Reference Desk, the frame work was a part of the general wood-work contract, thus assuring similarity of detail construction, but the infill, the technical part, (the charging trays and the like) were put in by the Library Bureau.

The division between the open and closed reserves was partly due to the necessity of the building. It has worked out very happily. The space assigned to the reserve book rooms divided itself naturally into two large units—one at the northwest corner, running north and south, seating 128 readers, and another at right angles to it, running east and west (seating 102 readers).

---

[1] Architectural precedent for such treatment of a long room can be found in the rood screens in cathedral naves and in Bates Hall Reading Room in the Boston Public Library.

The Charles Deering Library, The Central Library On The Evanston Campus

The two rooms were differentiated from the very beginning by structural demands. It was soon seen advisable to differentiate them further by making the west or front room into a more advanced reserve book room. This eventually developed into what we now call the Open Reserve Reading Room. Here are kept on open shelves the books which various members of the faculty have asked to have reserved for the use of their more advanced undergraduate classes. The books are grouped according to courses.

The Main Reading Room Has Seventeen Large Steel Casemented Windows

The other room, called the closed reserve, has no books save some aids to study in the form of dictionaries and encyclopedias; but some five thousand books are within easy reach of the assistants behind the desk. The books are for the most part duplicate copies of more or less elementary works required to be read in freshman and sophomore courses. Some are supplied by the classes themselves, being bought from funds collected from members of the class; others are bought from library funds.

The Work Room is located on the second floor at the south east corner of the building. It has desk space for twenty-two members of the accessions and cataloging staff. It is lit by five large windows on the south and two on the east. At the west end of the Work Room is the office of the Order Department, separated from the rest of the room by a wood and glass screen. The room is further subdivided into two unequal parts by a row of catalog cases containing the shelf list; the space to the east is devoted to the work of cataloging and classification. The proximity of the public catalog renders an official catalog unnecessary. Along the north wall runs a balcony, reached by a service stairway in the adjoining stack. Under the balcony are reconditioned unit book cases for bibliographical aids and refinished shelving for books waiting to be cataloged. On the balcony is shelved the greatest of all bibliographical aids, the Union Catalog, housed in 2400 trays, taken over from the Orrington Lunt Library. We point with pride to this balcony as an economical means of housing the cards from the Library of Congress and other card distributing agencies. It cost very little to install and was the means of saving a considerable amount of floor space.

Seminars were first introduced in this country from Germany fifty years ago. For years it was felt that a seminar could not be conducted without a heavy and learned background of dusty and weighty tomes. Long sets of *wissenschaftliche Zeitschriften* and the *corpus* of this and that field of literature were removed from the stacks and segregated for the use of the chosen few. Locked behind the doors of the seminar, these books were lost to view, lost to circulation and even lost to use in the Reading Room, for no desk assistant dared enter the sacred precincts of the seminar for fear of disturbing the reading of an important paper on the use of *cum* with the subjunctive in Plautus. With the stack carrel or cubicle rapidly growing in favor the collection of books in the seminar was studied more critically and in many American universities was trimmed down to the lowest terms. At Northwestern eleven seminars in outlying buildings were dismantled and the books moved into the stack of the Deering Library.

With only nine rooms of varying size available as seminars it was clear that none of them could be permanently assigned to any definite subject or group. Consequently the rooms were numbered from one to nine, to be assigned, from semester to semester, to the different groups, according to their size. No indeterminate leases of any space in the building, to either departments or individual professors, would be considered. The advantage of this method is that the control is kept in the hands of the Library Committee, or their representative, the Librarian. While difficulties were anticipated in some quarters, no insurmountable ones have been met thus far.

The woodwork has called forth much enthusiasm. It is fabricated from Appalachian white oak. The Appalachian mountains are well known for their forests. The United States Forest Service has classified the Appalachian Forest as a distinct subdivision of the Northern Forest. The

Left: *Transverse Double Faced Book Cases Separating Treasure Room From Main Reading Room*

rich soil, excellent drainage and temperature conditions of the Appalachian mountains produce hard wood growth of excellent texture and comparatively uniform narrow rings of growth, resulting in woods of superior woodworking properties. They stay in place and take stains uniformly. The Appalachian white oak is described as a ring-porous, close-grained wood. The heartwood runs from a light tan to a light brown, with sapwood lighter. It is strong, hard, stiff, very durable, with excellent shock-resisting ability and highly resistant to abrasion; easy to work, scrape and carve; very easy to glue; stays in place exceptionally well; weathers uniformly; stains and finishes easily and evenly, and is especially suitable for weathered and antique treatments. In the Charles Deering Library the oak panels were antiqued by rough planing, with a light wax finish. The mason joints which obviate the use of applied moldings add to the solidity and permanence of the wall panels and doors. We have been frequently asked whether the carving was done in this country and we have been pleased to say that all the woodwork that is an integral part of the building was fabricated in the shops of the Schick-Johnson Company, Chicago.

The visitor is at once struck with the harmony of the colors used both on the walls, in the wall book-cases, service desks and movable furniture. Variety has been obtained without monotony. The tones of the woods blend remarkably well with one another. No piece of equipment was allowed to stand out unduly. Nothing was permitted to clamor for attention. Everything is subdued, restful, quiet, dignified and inspiring. When the Library was opened in January the students reacted immediately to the atmosphere of refinement and culture. The contrast between the richness of the Library interior and the drabness of the average classroom is so striking that some are already asking: Is ugliness necessary to the intellectual life? Is not the attainment of beauty worth almost as much exertion as athletic victories?

A public card catalog is not ordinarily a thing of beauty, but it is generally agreed that the one in the Charles Deering Library is as attractive as it could be made. It contains 2548 trays and will accommodate approximately two million cards. The frame work was a part of the sub-contract for the wood trim and has a beautifully carved panel at the top. This serves to relieve the severe effect of the utilitarian array of card trays. The trays and infill were supplied by the Library Bureau.

Three devices are used to insure the return of a card tray to its right place: (1) alphabetical

Right: *The Public Catalogs, Which Will Accommodate Approximately Two Million Cards, Have Beautifully Carved Panels At The Top* sequence, indicated by inclusive contents, typed in large capitals; (2) numerical order, each tray having its own number in a compartment to the left of the label holder and (3) typed on bits of colored cardboard arranged in a pleasing chromatic scheme (fifteen pastel colors repeating themselves in vertical strips). Both the labels and the numbered bits of colored cardboard are kept clean and in place by being covered with celluloid protectors.

Left: *The Periodical Room Has Jasp Linoleum On The Floor And Teakwood Veneer Inlay Table Tops*

Below: *The Work Room Has Desk Space For Twenty-Two Members Of The Accessions And Cataloging Staff. At The West End Of The Room Is The Office Of The Order Department Separated From The Rest Of The Room By A Glass And Wood Screen*

The Charles Deering Library was equipped with the avowed purpose of breaking away from the deadly dull effects of standardization. Nothing freakish, nothing *moderne,* in the sense which interior decorators use that much abused word, was to be considered for a moment—yet all are agreed that the equipment is supremely beautiful, extremely useful and surprisingly comfortable.

It was felt that most reading rooms failed aesthetically from the too great sameness of the backs of the chairs. As you looked down the centre aisle of a main reading room you saw an unbroken line of tables and, slightly raised above that, an equally monotonous line of chair backs. The result was a flattened effect, a few feet above the floor, with nothing to relieve this until the eye took in the lighting fixtures. Not only were the chairs all alike but there was too much similarity between the reading rooms of different libraries. Stagnation had set in in the designing of library equipment.

In equipping the Main Reading Room of the Charles Deering Library the architects made bold to vary the backs of the chairs and also to specify some with wood backs and some with leather backs, thus giving not only a choice in contour, but also a variation in form and color. In order to carry out the scheme the idea was put up to three capable and experienced chair designers. After the situation had been fully explained, these men were invited to submit sketches of their conception of a comfortable library chair. They were asked to adhere to one general size and type, but to vary the backs so that it would be apparent at a glance that there were radical differences between the chairs. The designs were then combined in a composite design which incorporated what the architects felt were the best features of the dozen or more chair sketches submitted. These designs were later sent out for competitive bids, and eventually the contract was awarded to the Library Bureau and the chairs fabricated for them by the Johnson Chair Company of Chicago. This firm submitted full-sized models, covered in muslin, so that they could be modified by the architect if thought desirable. However, the details had been so carefully worked out that when the full-sized models were received at the architects' studio they were approved with but very slight changes. The finished chairs are not of the usual heavy type of library chairs found in some large reading rooms. Readers are apt to sit in one of two postures: either they rest their weight well down on their back-bone, with the chair drawn up close to the table, resulting in their holding the book almost in a vertical position; or, they push the chair away from the table and lean over the table, with the book laid flat on the table. This means that the chair seat must be broad enough so that the position of the reader can be shifted from side to side, and yet narrow enough to counteract the tendency to sit on the edge of a chair that is deep from front to back. The chairs were made light enough so that they could be readily moved about.

Women do not ordinarily like chairs as deep from front to back as do men. As the Deering Library serves both men and women students, a chair of medium depth was selected. The Windsor chairs used in the Periodical Room, in the Reserved Book Rooms and in the Commerce Reading Room, are practically the same as those specified by the same architects for the Sterling Memorial Library and the Sterling Law Library at Yale. It is the only chair which thus far has been found capable of standing the rough handling which students ordinarily give chairs. The Windsor type was selected as being of a more intimate and pleasing design, and one more apt to appeal to readers than do the ordinary straight-back commercial chair. Since the Browsing Room is not intended for study, but for leisurely reading of books of general and cultural interest, it was furnished with easy chairs, mostly upholstered in leather, made by W. & J. Sloane Company, New York. For the librarian's suite of offices the furniture was made by the Erskine-Danforth Corporation after designs approved by the architects.

All the furniture was intentionally made slightly darker than the oak trim of the building. The aim was to have it stand out somewhat from the light background—neither to be lost in nor yet to compete with the background.

Different materials were used for the table tops. Jaspé linoleum was selected for all the table tops on the first floor—in the Reserve Book Rooms, the Commerce Reading Room and seminars on the first floor. Teakwood veneer inlay tops were used for the tables in the Main Reading Room and the Periodical Room.

Whatever lighting system is used in a library—direct, indirect, table lights, or a combination of these—one can count on getting criticism from a few readers who are sure that they could have done better than the illuminating engineers. The Deering Library proved no exception to the rule. A fortnight after we opened the building for use there appeared in the *Daily Northwestern* a letter from a student who complained that he could not use the Main Reading Room without getting a headache. We give every consideration to suggestions made to us in person, but never answer letters to the *Daily*. We leave that to others; if the case has merit "right will prevail." In the present instance we were pleased to note that a senior in the School of Engineering came to the rescue in the form of a reply to the previous letter of criticism.

> "I do not wish to argue the relative merits of the direct and indirect types of lighting systems," he writes. "Both have their quota of supporters in architectural and ocular circles. I do wish to state, however, that the direct lighting system as installed in the room in question is but a slight modification of the most efficient type yet evolved by lighting engineers
>
> "The bulbs used are 120 volt, 60 watt standard lamps manufactured by one of the leading, if not the leading company in the field. This lamp is used almost exclusively in modern first class residential structures, and would be difficult to improve upon by other lamps available at present.
>
> "Consider next the reflectors. The reflecting surface is coated evenly with an aluminum paint which does not direct a beam of light, but rather aids in diffusing the intensity over a larger area. At this point I wish to question the statement that the lights are 'almost glaring.' I do not find them so, nor do any of my associates.
>
> "The outer surface of the reflector is painted a dark green which is known to be restful to the eyes. The angle at which the surface of the reflectors is set is such that at no time does the light shine directly into one's eyes.
>
> "Lastly, I wish to point out that the chairs are so arranged as to be at an angle to the lamp and reflector units. In this way the light does not fall directly upon books or papers, thence to be reflected into the students' eyes."

It was felt that printers' marks as decorations had been overworked in American libraries. We used some printers' marks but did not give them prominent positions. For the medallions in the windows we made use of imaginative compositions representing Egyptian, Chinese, Assyrian, Hebrew, Greek, Roman and Hindu civilization; figures of Brahma the Creator and Vishnu the Preserver; allegorical figures of Rhetoric, Grammar, Logic and Music, representing the curriculum of the medieval university; of Lao-Tze; of Artemis, the Greek huntress; Roland fighting against the Saracens; an early German woodcut of the Angel Gabriel from the Annunciation; of the North Wind; one of Rackham's illustrations to *Midsummer Night's Dream;* of illustrations to Hans Andersen's *Fairy Tales* and Tennyson's "In

Memoriam"; portraits of early explorers and Indian chiefs of the Middle West; an Indian fur trader of the Great Lakes Region; woodcuts of a McCormick-Deering horse-drawn twine binder and a modern harvester and thresher; a covered Conestoga wagon; an early locomotive (The Menominee, 1852) a Great Lakes steamer and an airplane.

On the walls of the Main Reading Room are hung some very important paintings. There is the original of Anders Zorn's portrait of William Deering, for many years president of the Board of Trustees of Northwestern University. There are copies by Paul Trebilcock of Zorn's portraits of the three children of William Deering: Charles Deering, James Deering and Mrs. Abby Deering Howe. There are on loan from the Charles Deering collection of paintings: "The Poet of Montmartre" by Ramon Casas; "A Magdalen" by Walter McEwen; the portrait of Mrs. Altschuler by John Singer Sargent; portraits of an unknown man and woman by Joost Sustermans (1597-1681) and "Saint Francis and the Skull" attributed to Lodovico Gigoli (1550-1613). On loan from Mrs. Chauncey McCormick and Mrs. Richard E. Danielson, the daughters of Mr. Charles Deering, are "The Allegory of History" and "The Allegory of Music" by Francisco Goya. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick have loaned Carl Larson's "Portrait of a Young Man." From the James Deering collection has come an unsigned early eighteenth century portrait of a man (Venetian School).

Through a series of fortunate purchases in New York and London the Library recently acquired marble busts of Carlyle by William Ordway Partridge, Dean Swift by Joseph Wilton, Sir Walter Scott by Chantrey, Lord Byron by Edward Baily, John Locke by Henry Weekes, and William Pitt by Nollekens. From the recent French Government gift were acquired Rodin's bronze of the head of Balzac (copy presented to the late J. P. Russell) and of the First Empire bronze statuettes of Rousseau and Voltaire. These are but a few of the many memorabilia of great men grouped around the Reading Room. As one goes through the building he feels that surely this is no mausoleum, but a memorial pulsating with life, rich in beauty and atmosphere, filled with literary and artistic associations, radiating help and inspiration. We have aimed to have the Charles Deering Library measure up to Coleridge's idea of a library: "a living world, and every book a man, absolute flesh and blood."

From My Library

Like a book with pages still uncut
I lay aside our friendship when you go;
Place you at the end of a long row
Of manuscripts I never finished, but
Confident that when you come again
I can put my finger on the very lines
That we just read together, even define
The pencilling along the margin. Yet when
You come, I take you from the dusty shelf,
Turning the yellow leaves to find our place,
That wasting no time in memory, we need not
Go back to the beginning. I find myself
Staring at unfamiliar words, while your face
Is stranger than the passage we forgot.
——MARGARET P. COLEMAN.

The Mary Reed Library of the University Of Denver

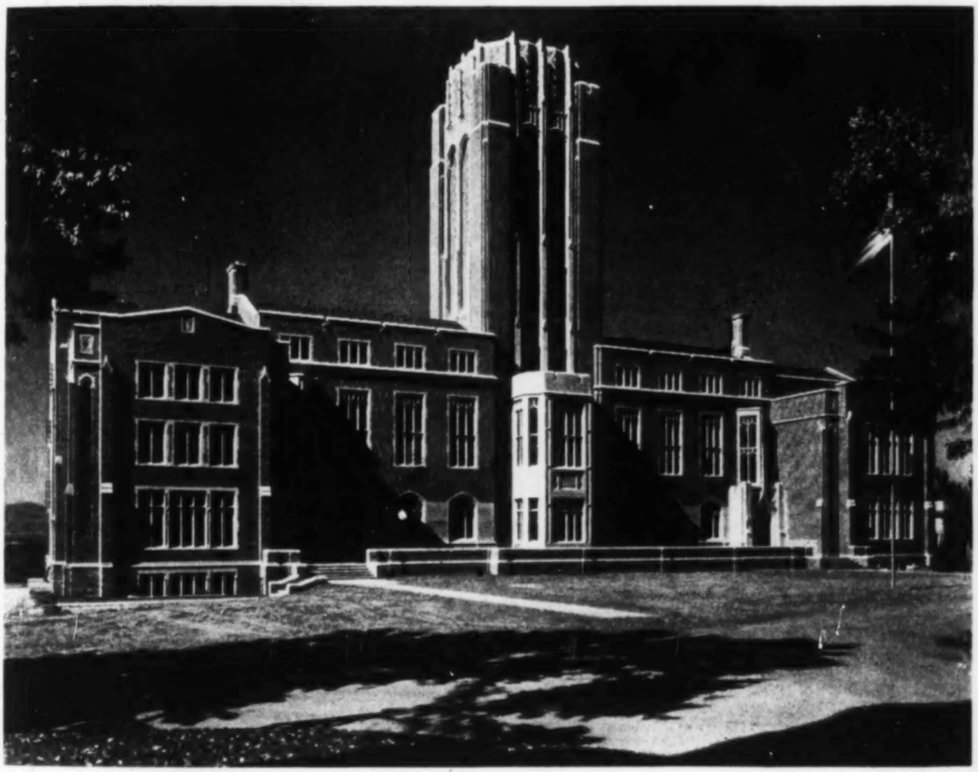
By LINDA M. CLATWORTHY[1]

Formerly Librarian

THE NEW LIBRARY of the University occupies a central site in the contemplated development of the Liberal Arts campus, itself on an elevation overlooking Denver and with a close view of the Mountain range from Pike's Peak to Long's Peak, a distance of some 125 miles. The broad base of the building, 210 x 120 feet, its long terraces between the wings, and the lovely 126 foot tower have been designed with this site fully in mind, and the result has been not to shut off the view from the campus entrance, but to split it into a hundred facets of beauty.

The building faces east and the east terrace rises only four steps above the ground while the gentle slope to the west allows almost all of the basement rooms to be above the ground level. The long façade is on the north and south axis with two public entrances on the east and student doors on the north and south corners.

The "H" floor plan adopted allows the three main Reference and Study Rooms to receive the



The Mary Reed Library Of The University of Denver quiet light from the north; though, until future building additions become necessary, advantage is taken also of the other exposures for great southern and western windows.

---

[1] Miss Clatworthy prepared this article just prior to her death in January.

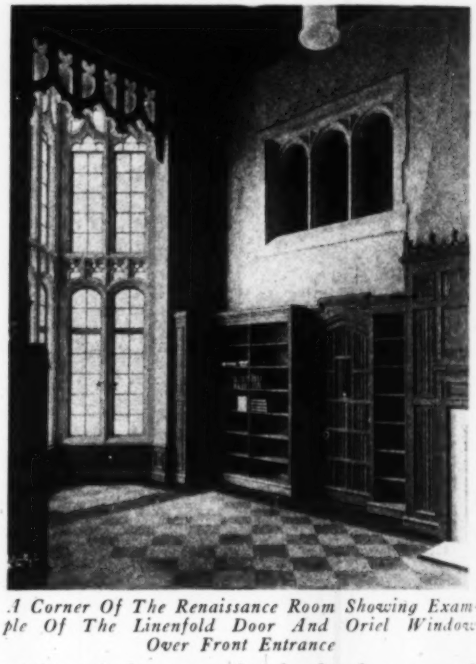
The south wing is occupied on the main floor by the library offices and Treasure Room, and above by Seminar and Conference Rooms for some of the faculty. The space between the wings is filled by the bookstack, together with a broad hallway running across the entire front. In this hallway are located the circulation desk with its doors beckoning to the books and mullioned bay windows opposite, the catalog cases alcoved beside the Gothic windows, and eight wrought iron and glass exhibit cases set in the stack walls opposite.

Looking Down The Main Floor Hallway

The same general idea is carried out on the other floors, namely, the quiet Reference and Reserve Rooms to the north, offices and seminars to the south, and book stack in the center. The staff Work Rooms are in the book stack, directly behind the circulation desk, midway between offices and Reference Rooms and quite near the catalogs. The three staff Work Rooms, one above another and connected by booklift, are: Unpacking and Book Repair Room, Accessions Room (mezzanine) and the Catalog Department on the main floor. The Order Department is left close to the librarian's office where growth can be stimulated for the next few years.

The general plan is carried out on the second floor front center by a great Reading Room, 130 x 30 feet, which will eventually become the center of the cultural advantages of the library—a great club reading room for all the University family. Here have been lavished the architect's and donor's skill in creating beautiful and comfortable reading quarters. This does not connect with the stacks, but has entrances at each end by the fireplaces.

The architect, Mr. Harry James Manning, of Denver, has achieved we feel, a successful library building, and has added beauty in every detail. The building is of reinforced concrete, faced with specially burned, deep rose brick of variegated hue and trimmed with Indiana limestone. The architecture is much modified American Gothic, the design growing out of the interior plan and the environment; the upper half-floor being arranged for the benefit of the faculty (which includes the library staff) into thirty-four private studies for writing and research work; and the tower for faculty lounges and special book collections.



A Corner Of The Renaissance Room Showing Example Of The Linenfold Door And Oriel Window Over Front Entrance

Central clusters of cathedral lights in the exhibit hall and the American Renaissance Room shed a diffused glow, while in the other rooms there is standard lighting with outlets also provided for table lights wherever they may be desired. Walls are of acoustical plaster, painted tan glazed with jade green. The exhibit hall has its groined ceiling and walls tinted in the softened crimson and gold of the college colors. Reference Room floors are of ton battleship linoleum with contrasting borders while, again, the exhibit hall and special rooms are floored in squares of linotile, harmonizing with the tones of each room. Stairs and stair halls are of white terrazzo and stair balusters are of slender wrought iron topped with aluminum rails, which gives grace and lightness to the approaches. All Reading and Reference Rooms are lined with oak book cases with movable shelves. The furniture has all been specially designed by the architect.

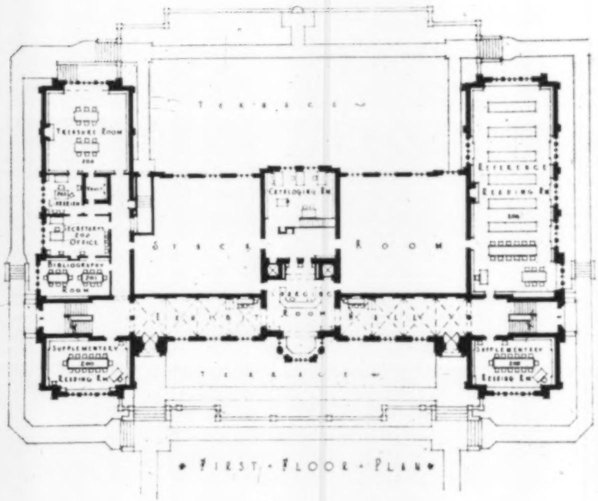
The Circulation Desk

A Reference Room. Stock Door At Left

The treatment given some of the special rooms is as follows: The Treasure Room is done in antique green and gold over carved woodwork, with copper wire protecting the book cupboards. Here the mullioned large west window reaching from ceiling to floor with its delicate gothic tracery is a special feature. The Seminar Library over the Treasure Room is panelled to the ceiling in knotty pine. The Renaissance Room has shallow alcoves of carved oak bookcases, marquetry floor of green and tan, fireplaces, and will later be furnished by the donor with upholstered chairs and couches, lamps and other touches of rich color for the club-like effect. The librarian's office is two-thirds oak panelled. One of the supplemental reading rooms in the basement is used as a small museum to house the Indian relics brought by the Archaeology Department from field trips to the Southwest. There are in all, six fireplaces in the library and three places where tea can be brewed or coffee served for gatherings on the terrace. The Denver Art Museum through its Director who is also Dean of our Art School, will cooperate in the loan of pictures for the walls and other art exhibits for our exhibit cases.

A vault and a Photostat Room are provided in connection with the Treasure or Rare Book Room. Directly underneath the latter room are quarters for a future branch of the Denver Public Library which has had no adequate center for service to University Park residents, particularly its children. This branch library has one outside entrance on a level with the future mall from

A Corner Of The Treasure Room Showing Vault And Office On Left Side


TERRACE
TREASURE ROOM
206
LIBRARIAN
VAULT
SECRETARY 202 OFFICE
BIBLIOGRAPHY ROOM
201
CATALOGING RM
STACK ROOM
REFERENCE READING RM
200
LOBBY
SUPPLEMENTARY READING RM
200
TERRACE

• FIRST • FLOOR • PLAN •

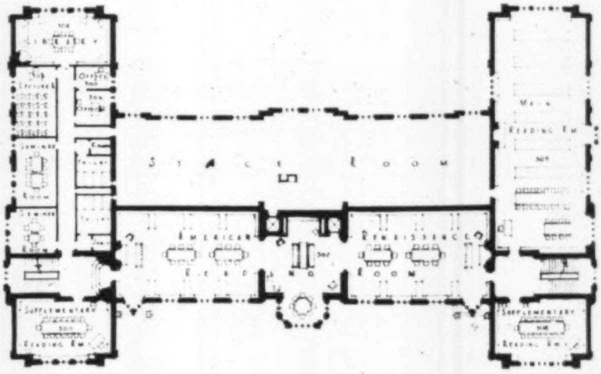
the west. Univent heating is provided from a central plant, reinforced by direct radiation, each room controlled by a thermostat.

The book stack is about one-third completed with Library Bureau bracket construction leaving a stack reading space 30 x 30 feet until such time as the extended cement floor levels will allow carrels at all the western windows. The ultimate stack capacity is 400,000 volumes. About 400 readers will be accommodated in the reference rooms. The building, equipment and furniture has thus far cost about $400,000. The endowment for partial upkeep brings the total gift of Mrs. Reed well up toward three quarters of a million dollars.

Formal dedication of the building took place October 28, 1932, preceded by a series of symposia planned by Chancellor Frederick M. Hunter on, "The Contribution of the University Library to Civilization." The invited speakers included two distinguished alumni of the University from the Federal Department of State, and college presidents of the Rocky Mountain region. The American Library Association was represented by Dr. Louis R. Wilson of the University of Chicago. By the Christmas recess the building interior was completed, and on the first day of vacation the Library began its moving, taking three and one-half days for the procedure. The new quarters attracted all the department libraries and we moved three in with us at the time. We found that the building accommodates our books and activities perfectly, and we are looking forward to a great development in both.

The old building was a Carnegie gift and dated back to 1907, and had been for a long time terribly overcrowded. We hope the Library will be of increasing significance to faculty, students, and alumni, indeed, to the whole mountain region.

The University of Denver is an endowed institution—one of the chain of universities founded under early Methodist control across the country. Other universities in the chain are Boston University, Syracuse, Northwestern, and Southern California, the latter two of which are dedicating libraries within three months of each other.


LIBRARY
SEMINAR
OFFICE
STACK ROOM
AMERICAN READING ROOM
RENAISSANCE READING ROOM
MAIN READING RM
SUPPLEMENTARY READING RM

• SECOND • FLOOR • PLAN •

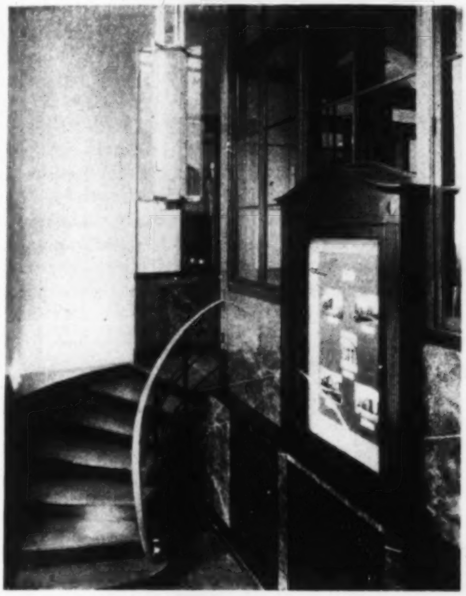
Our gracious donor, Mrs. Verner Z. Reed, a trustee and very active herself in the building construction and decoration, has with the aid of an architect of unusual vision and understanding of library problems, created for us a real library home of the future. The librarians have been free most of the time to criticize plans and make suggestions, but the building is the creation of the architect and donor, and the staff is happy, indeed, to be permitted to carry on the library service and development in so spacious, convenient, and beautiful a place.

Smith Hill Branch Library

By CLARENCE E. SHERMAN

Librarian, Providence, R. I., Public Library

DESPITE the economic depression, the Providence Public Library has been able to add a new building to its system of branch libraries. On September 28, the Smith Hill Branch was dedicated and opened to the public. This provides a permanent home for the North End Branch established in 1910 and occupying rented quarters situated a half-mile from the new building.



The site of the Smith Hill Branch is 120 feet by 50 feet and faces three streets. The building plan occupies 108 by 45 feet. It is in Georgian style of architecture and is constructed of brick laid in monk's bond, with ledgestone and George Washington stone for the trim. Windows are casement and of steel; the roof is slate. The main floor is of concrete and the building is semi-fireproof construction.

The front entrance is at street level. It is flanked by small show windows. In the lobby appear several touches of the modernistic in the stainless steel curving handrails, the electric lighting fixture and the metal trim.

On the main floor is the delivery room and librarian's Work Room, with a huge fireplace and built-in benches at the rear. Both direct and indirect lighting have been introduced here.

A Reading Room for adults with tables and chairs for twenty-four readers and a window seat for ten more is at one end of the building. Adjacent to this room is a smaller Reference Room. At the other end of the main floor is the Children's Room with tables, chairs and benches for forty readers.

In all rooms, special equipment such as periodical cases, card catalogs, book display cases, and bulletin boards have been built to the walls instead of free standing. The shelving capacity of the main floor is 12,000. The bottom shelves are at an angle in order to improve the visibility of the backs of books.

Several different woods have been used in these rooms. Tables are of maple with chairs of birch. The charging desk is of birch with modernistic details. The wood paneling and trim is of Philippine mahogany. The floor covering is Jaspé linoleum.

In the basement (with a separate entrance from a side street) is a Community Room seating

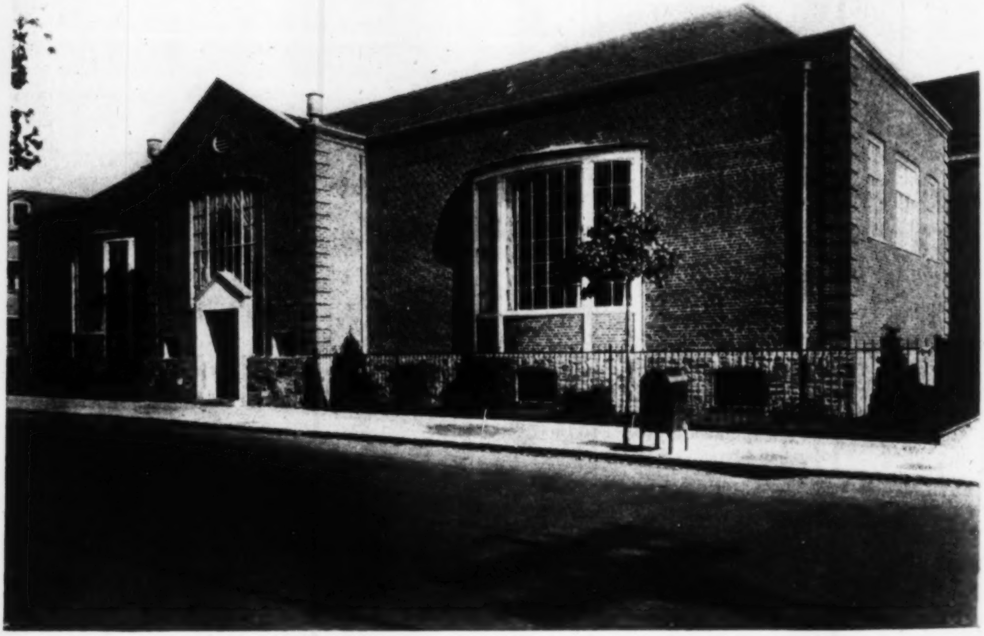
Above: *The Front Lobby Looking Down*
Right: *Reading Room With Reference Room At Right*

eighty-five; a Conference Room; a Book Storage Room with capacity for 12,000 volumes, equipped with book-lift to Work Room on main floor; Shipping and Repair Room; public toilets, Staff Rooms, including kitchen, rest room and toilet; and the boiler room. The floors of corridors and toilets are terrazzo, and the Community, Conference and Staff Rooms are of rubber tile.

The building is heated by a thermostatic control system, with oil as fuel. It is equipped with a ventilating fan for the main floor and is piped for vacuum cleaning. The Community Room is supplied with outlets for stereopticon and moving picture machines, and has a radio antenna connection.

The Children's Room

The building was designed by Albert Harkness, a Providence architect, utilizing the floor plan which has been adopted for all branches in the Providence system. Including furnishings and architect's fee the cost is about $67,000. In accordance with the cooperative plan by which several other branches have been erected during the past five years, the Providence Public Library (a corporation) has paid for the site and building costs from its endowment, and the City of Providence has increased the annual appropriation to the library $10,000.



The Smith Hill Branch Library Is Built In Georgian Style Of Architecture

Shortcomings of Government Documents and Suggested Remedies

By JEROME KEAR WILCOX

Associate Reference Librarian, John Crerar Library, Chicago

DURING the past year a great interest in government documents has been manifested as was evidenced by the large attendance at the Document Section of the A.L.A. Conference in June, 1932, in New Haven. Research scholars in the Social Sciences as well as librarians are awakening to the need of a wider use and easier accessibility of documents, and it is to be hoped that scholars in other branches of knowledge will soon follow suit.

The Social Science Research Council is advocating centralization of document collections in various sections of the United States to make them more accessible to scholars and incidently to bring more complete collections together into one place. This may be accomplished with difficulty because of the unwillingness of libraries, who appreciate their document collections, to part with such valuable reference tools. However, all agree that documents are difficult to use and hard to obtain. There are two outstanding causes for this condition: first, the lack of handbooks, checklists and indexes to documents; and second, the failure on the part of most government agencies to see the necessity and importance of central distributing agencies for their documents.

Let us first consider the distributing agencies. The outstanding need at present is for greater efficiency in the distribution of state publications. It has been suggested that the H. W. Wilson Company become a national clearing house for state documents. This plan seems impractical, as before we can have a national clearing house, each state must have a central distributing agency—a thing which most of them at present lack. The wide divergence in practice in this respect is shown in reports of the Committee on the Exchange and Distribution of State Documents which appear in the Proceedings of the National Association of State Libraries for 1919/20 and 1925/26.[1] In a survey of state printing made by the United Typothetae of America about a year ago, it was found that only twenty-two states out of the forty-eight had state printers.[2] If each state had a state printer, a general state distributing agency might be just over the horizon. Surely either the state printer or the state library would be the better state distributing agency.

The states might well look toward our national government for an example. Here the vast majority of documents are printed in the Government Printing Office and distributed by the Superintendent of Documents. A limited supply is also available upon application to the various government divisions or to the members of the Legislature. This applies only to the printed material. The distribution of the federal mimeographed material is still in a hodgepodge.

Now as to the second great need—handbooks, guides, and checklists to documents. Again U. S. federal documents are the best indexed. We have among other aids Ames, Poore, the Checklist, the Documents Catalog, the Index to Congressional Hearings compiled by the Senate Library, the indexes to the reports and documents of each session of Congress, the Monthly Catalog, many departmental and bureau lists, and the Weekly List of Selected United States Publications. In addition to these are available Miss Boyd's excellent textbook and guide to their use[3] and Mr. Wilcox's *U. S. Reference Publications*[4] with its contemplated annual supplements, and the Special Libraries Association's list of mimeographed press releases.[5] However, there are still two outstanding needs in guides to federal documents: a complete checklist of the publications of the first thirteen Congresses with a thorough index, and a guide or handbook to the mimeographed and multigraphed publications of the federal government.

With the state publications, the condition is entirely different, for here there exists an appalling lack of guides. We have only Bowker, Hasse, Reece, the L. C. Monthly List of State Publications, and the section of Childs' Bibliography[6] devoted to bibliographies of state publications. Of these, only Childs and the L. C.

---

[1] National Association of State Libraries. Proceedings and Papers. 1919/20, p. 17-21; 1925/26, p. 26-33.

[2] United Typothetae of America. Department of Education. Research library. A Compendium of State Printing. 1931. 29p. Mimeographed.

[3] Boyd, A. M. *United States Government Publications as Sources of Information for Libraries.* New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1931. 329p.

[4] Wilcox, J. K. *United States Reference Publications.* Boston, F. W. Faxon Co., 1931. 96p.

[5] Special Libraries Association. Bibliography Committee. *Descriptive List for Use in Acquiring and Discarding United States Government Periodical Mimeographed Statements. . .* Providence, R. I., Special Libraries Assn, 1929. 76p. Autographed.

[6] Childs, J. B. *An Account of Government-Document Bibliography in the United States and Elsewhere.* Rev. July, 1930. Washington, D. C., 1930. 57p.

Monthly List are up-to-date, and neither are complete, the latter being a printed list of the actual accessions of the Library of Congress only. When the Virginia State Library has finished its Bibliography of Virginia,[7] that state will stand almost alone in having a complete list of its publications. Rhode Island State Library, under the direction of its librarian, Mr. Brigham, has begun in mimeographed form a checklist of its publications.[8] For the status of other states consult Childs and Reece. Thanks to Miss Boyd and Mr. Windsor, many of the graduate students of the University of Illinois Library School are now preparing state checklists, etc., as theses.[9] Let us hope that more library schools follow suit, and that more state libraries become imbued with the spirit of Virginia and Rhode Island.

In addition to checklists, we need a historical handbook on the organization of the various departments, bureaus, divisions, etc. of each state; a handbook to the important reference publications included in state publications, and a complete revision of Reece, especially the bibliography of checklists. The handbook on organization has been before the National Association of State Libraries for several years, and is finally to be referred to the Social Science Research Council.[10] The handbook to state publications is being attempted by the writer of this paper. Two possible sections are now available in preliminary form.[11] The revision of Reece has yet to be attempted.

Considerable agitation is now on foot to have the Library of Congress publish a monthly list of municipal documents similar to the one it now issues for state publications. Such an undertaking would be extremely difficult as even its state list, a much simpler project, is very incomplete as yet. As in the case of the states, lists compiled by the cities are more likely to be successful at present. The various municipal reference libraries, or the civics departments of the public libraries might publish monthly lists of their city documents similar to the excellent one now appearing in *Municipal Reference Library Notes* of the New York Public Library. The *National Municipal Review* and some of the monthly publications of the various state leagues of municipalities, in some cases annotated, of city publications and might even be induced to include complete lists of city documents in each issue of their periodicals.[12]

In addition to these projects, a union list of city and state documents similar to the Union List of Serials or the List of the Serial Publications of Foreign Governments would be popular and useful in American libraries. Or, Bowker might be revised and brought down to date. However, if complete checklists of the publications of each state were available, the revision of Bowker would be unnecessary.

Fortunately we now have an important tool, *Who's Who in Government* which is a biographical dictionary of the important federal, state, county, and city officers of the United States. It was issued in 1930 with a supplement appearing in 1931.

The List of the Serial Publications of Foreign Governments will be of invaluable assistance in its field but does not include separates. In the case of some governments, it will be the first available printed list of any kind. Unfortunately, the *Official Publications of European Governments* will not be continued beyond part 1, issued in 1929, as the Reference Service on International Affairs of the American Library in Paris which was compiling it has gone out of existence.

The Documents Division of the Library of Congress is making an annual survey beginning 1926/27 of the more important accessions of government publications from foreign countries and from American states and cities entitled *The Collection of Government Publications* which is reprinted with additions from the Report of the Librarian of Congress.

The only foreign government that has adequate lists of its publications is Great Britain which issues currently a monthly list of government publications cumulating into a semi-annual and annual consolidated list, a monthly circular of recent selected publications and a very fine annual index to official government statistics.[13] For lists of indexes to its earlier publications see Childs, p. 40-43.[6] There is urgent need for reference guides or handbooks to British documents which would help in their use as Mudge, Minto and Schneider have aided in the use of reference books and which would be more inclusive than the *Brief Guide to Government Publications* issued by H. M. Stationery Office in 1925 (33p.) or H. B. Lees-Smith's *Guide to*

---

[7] Childs, J. B. *An Account of Government Document Bibliography in the United States and Elsewhere.* Rev., July 1930. p. 30.

[8] Rhode Island. State library. *Checklist of State Documents of Rhode Island. . . .* Providence, R. I., 1931. Mimeographed.

[9] For list of theses see University of Illinois Library School *Alumni News Letter.* no. 14, Dec. 1930. p. 7.

[10] National Association of State Libraries. Proceedings and Papers. 1930-31. p. 30-32.

[11] Bibliography of Official Rosters. State Manuals, State Year-Books, etc., Currently Issued. (John Crerar Library. Reference list. no. 7)
The Official State Educational Directories. A Bibliography. (John Crerar Library. Reference list. no. 12)

[12] e. g., Minnesota Municipalities, issued by the League of Minnesota Municipalities
Illinois Municipal Review, issued by the Illinois Municipal League.
Pacific Municipalities, official organ of the League of California Municipalities, League of Oregon Cities, and California Plumbing Inspection Association.

[13] Great Britain. Permanent Consultative Committee on Official Statistics. Guide to Current Official Statistics of the United Kingdom. 1922.

Parliamentary and Official Papers (London, Oxford University Press, 1924. 23p.)

For Canadian documents an inadequate government list is available,[14] as well as an excellent paper concerning them by Beatrice W. Wellings[15] and *A Bibliography of Canadian Bibliographies*[16] which includes bibliographies of Canadian documents. Here again, a manual of all the important statistical annuals, directories and miscellaneous reference compilations is sorely needed. But why stop here? The German, French, Indian—all foreign government publications would be more accessible, if we had for them compendiums similar to Mudge and Minto, and complete checklists.

No treatise on government documents would be complete without brief mention of the League of Nations publications. The same problem of excellent reference material, but inadequate indexes confronts us. *The Key to League of Nations Documents Placed on Public Sale, 1920-1929,* by Marie J. Carroll with its first supplement for 1930 issued under the auspices of the World Peace Foundation has been of unlimited assistance, and the World Peace Foundation is now preparing an index to or list of the publications of international organizations. But we need a reference handbook which will select statistical volumes, handbooks, etc., and index them for ready reference.

Could these goals as outlined be attained, documents would no longer be bugbears to librarians, to gather dust unused upon shelves or be discarded, but would become the source of a wealth of information unexcelled in any other field of publications. Even now reference librarians rely upon them in great measure for statistics and up-to-date information on scientific research and investigation. Let there be fewer shouters about government documents and more workers with them.

> Of all the seasons of the year, I like winter best. That peculiar burden of time I have been speaking of, does not affect me now. The day is short, and I can fill it with work; when evening comes, I have my lighted room and my books. Should black care haunt me, I throw it off the scent in Spenser's forests, or seek refuge from it among Shakespeare's men and women, who are by far the best company I have met with, or am like to meet with, on earth. I am sitting at this present moment with my curtains drawn; the cheerful fire is winking at all the furniture in the room, and from every leg and arm the furniture is winking to the fire in return.
>
> —Alexander Smith in *Dreamthorp.*

---

[14] Canada. Dept. of Public Printing and Stationery. Division of Documents. Catalogue of Official Publications of the Parliament and Government of Canada. Annual with supplements as required.

[15] National Association of State Libraries. Proceedings and Papers. 1924/25. p. 24-30.

[16] *A Bibliography of Canadian Bibliographies*, comp. by the 1929 and 1930 classes in bibliography of the McGill University Library School. 1930. 45p. (McGill University Publications. Series VII: Library. no. 20)

THE
LIBRARY JOURNAL

March 1, 1933

Editorials

THE A.L.A. Executive Board at its midwinter meeting discussed and decided many points in the development of the Association and of the profession. Perhaps most important of all was the appointment of a special committee of the Board to consider the scope of the A.L.A. with reference to the curtailment or development of the half hundred lines of activity which it now covers. With the payment next October of the last half million of the Carnegie endowments and the slowing up of membership returns and other sources of revenue it is possible to reckon on what is likely to be the income for the next few years, and certainly the work of the organization should be limited within its potential resources. The suggestion that the calendar year, which most corporations have been adopting as their fiscal year, should be replaced with a year ending August 31 may seem a step backward. Special emphasis was laid on the suggestion that every effort should be made to induce the membership to make nominations for the several committees, particularly of the newer folk who have not yet been commandeered for that kind of service.

•

LEISURE and how it may wholesomely be used—that is likely to be the problem before us as the clouds of depression lift. Here is the library opportunity. It is well nigh certain that out of present circumstances will come the six-hour day and the five-day week, one or both, this of course affecting chiefly that half of the laboring population which produces things and not the professional half which does service. Already there has been a wholesome trend as shown by the increased number of readers and demand for library service in the direction of utilizing books far more than they have been utilized hitherto. It is of first importance that the spendthrift habits as to time and money which have made the movies and cigarette manufacture among the first of our industries should give way to economy of hours and dollars in better things. This is not altogether the affair of librarians, but certainly they can do much to help in the spiritual uplift which this material age, not least in this material country, demands. It would be well if library thought should turn more and more in this direction so that out of the evils of depression great good of such lasting character may come.

•

THE PRESSURE upon all spending agencies, federal, state, municipal, to balance budgets, and cut down or off all expenditures not absolutely necessary, has resulted of course in checking the building development of public libraries, as a consequence of which university and college libraries have been doing most of the current building work. Baltimore is a happy exception and its new library edifice has just been completed, but Brooklyn has boarded up the nearly completed wing of its central library, Rochester has cut its library expenditure to the bone and Cincinnati has yet to make its start in its building plan for the future. Meanwhile university and college libraries, from endowments or specific benefactions, have been going forward, as the records in this number of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL indicate. Northwestern University stands out with its completed building, as in less degree does Denver University, and Columbia, thanks to the munificent Harkness donation, is forging ahead with its great building. One of the noteworthy novelties in the Deering Library at Evanston is the use of interior courts as summer gardens and reading rooms which can be used only through the library building and thus become an integral part of it. The check to building in the public library field will result after the depression in greatly increased building activity and meantime architects, of whom more and more are specializing in library architecture, will have opportunity to study the new features in existing libraries which may wisely be made of general use.

•

THE LIBRARIES within Greater New York have been curtailed in their book buying by such extraordinary reduction of appropriations as to handicap them most seriously, as had already been done in the case of Chicago, Rochester and other cities. The New York Public Library circulating department had its book appropriation from the City reduced 77 per cent from $261,050 to $60,431.60; Brooklyn's appropriation from $157,000 in 1932 to $108,000 or 40 per cent; Queens had but $32,000 book appropriation. But added to this Brooklyn has been asked to reduce its budget by $40,000 and Queens by $30,000, a large portion of which must come out from the book fund. To make library service successful without keeping up to the times with new books and replacement of old is a well nigh impossible task, and it is to be hoped that public pressure will compel the authorities to see that such curtailment is one of the least desirable elements in planning a budget. A like trend is shown in the recommendation of certain civic bodies within New York State that the expenditures for education should be cut 20 per cent, whereas it is generally agreed that the safety of our future depends largely upon the more thorough and better education of the boys and girls who are in the future to be the controlling citizenry of their communities.

●

THE BOSTON Anthenaeum has prided itself on being the "first gentleman's library in the world," meaning a library of the highest literary standard in which its patrons are as free to consult every book in the building as freely, or almost, as if their own possession. And now this "gentleman's library" is to have for the first time a woman executive as Miss Elinor Gregory, a lady of scholarly training and executive ability, who has for years been Mr. Charles K. Bolton's chief assistant, is to succeed him as he resigns after thirty-five years of service. Linda Eastman has made the Cleveland Public Library evidence of the fact that a woman can handle and develop a great library as well as a man—if not better—and Miss Gregory's appointment will be another advance in opening the highest places as well as a great number of lesser positions in library work to the dominant sex in the library profession. The feminine field loses an important and distinctive member in the death of Miss Linda M. Clatworthy of Denver University Library, who unfortunately passes away just as the building which crowns her service has been completed.

●

IN REPORTING the occupations of convicts in Sing Sing prison received during the past year the warden schedules twelve librarians. It has yet to be investigated who these really are and to what extent they are using the name of an honored profession under false pretenses. The statement proved rather startling at first reading, but probably such investigation will help to clear the profession of this stigma upon it. Perhaps it will be found to be thieving janitors or others whose connection with the profession is not soundly professional. Possibly library thieves of whom they have been too many of late, have thus classified themselves!

Library Chat

"I read novels in a happy-go-lucky way. . . . Professionally I have been immured within other walls of reading and when the gate of leisure opens, out I prance like an unharnessed truck horse to browse at will! No more of the effort to carry about judgments and valuations and causes and effects—here are succulent patches of romance, pungent ones of mystery, here are subtle and bitter and savory and sweet things to taste. By mood, rather than reason, often enough, I dare say by sheer prejudice, I pick my novels at random."

●

. . . . "To my left, just across the street, were the lighted windows of the Athenaeum Library, one of the mellowest of all our old buildings. The portico, with its pediment supported by Doric pillars, comes down to us from the days when Greek forms touched with fire the American imagination. Harmonious rather than soaring, serene rather than grand, the form melts into the spiritual purpose of a place set aside for books. For they contain life as it has been reflected upon, as it has been shaped out of rawness. Temptingly the yellow lights seemed to call: 'Come to the side of the road for a little, watch the stream of life instead of trying to flow with it, contemplate, and think and feel.'"

●

"As an addict of books, I naturally turn to their variety for illustrations. If the mental muscles are simply tired from work, as one's back might be after gardening, a detective story, or any other relaxing reading may be as grateful as a hot bath. But if the vitality of the mind is exhausted, if the resilience of the spirit is lost, then there is no help in easy words. If we can only whip up the courage to come to the powerful or beautiful or wise books, we presently find ourselves restored, our enthusiasms renewed, our vital energies replenished. This must be true of the other arts, too—the better the drama, the more life-giving is an evening at the theatre, the better the music the more vitalizing is the concert."

——From *The Distaff*—ANNE C. E. ALLINSON.

●

Library

Memory keeps a house of books,
And some are bound in gold;
Some have edges touched with grey,
Their covers worn and old.

Those that Time has deftly bound
Are offered for a sigh;
When the ink of grief is fresh,
Only the reckless buy.

——BETTY BARRINGER.

Librarian Authors

MILTON J. FERGUSON'S surname, he says, is sufficient clue to his origin. Several generations ago his forebears landed in the Carolinas. The family stream had flowed along the western West Virginia by the time he made his entrance upon the scene. Personal or family memory records the fact that he had curly hair, was very quiet, which was perhaps a sign of ingrowing mischief, loved a little dog with an affection which was returned, and early learned to read, an accomplishment which in his boyhood years not infrequently interfered with weeding the garden and feeding the calves.

When he was six his family landed in the southwestern part of Kansas. Oklahoma opened up very conveniently about the time the Kansas mirages had vanished. His father "made the run." (*Cimarron* gives a movie version of that spectacle.) His "claim" adjoined the little town of Norman, where, in the division of the territorial institutions, the State University was later established. As a boy Mr. Ferguson drove an old mule in hoisting brick and mortar to build the first structure on the campus. In college his most devoted effort was given to the resuscitation of the college paper and its nursing during an editorial management of two years. Like a good many other of the sons of pioneers, he worked his way through college—and received his diploma with nothing left over, but out of debt. Part of the time he taught English in the preparatory school which was then attached to the University. Some experience in the library toward the end of his course diverted his attention to this newer profession. A classmate took the librarian away as his bride; and the president gave him the job, together with the privilege of going to Albany to learn something about the thing he was expected to do.

He returned to Oklahoma in 1902, married a coed, Rose B. Barnett, a year or so later; took his master's degree in 1906; became the first president of the Oklahoma Library Association; and left to assume his duties as Assistant State Librarian of California January 1, 1908. In August 1917 he succeeded his old chief, James L. Gillis. He has twice been president of the California Library Association, 1918-19, 1926-27; president of the National Association of State Libraries, 1918-19; California representative of Library War Service during the World War; member of the Advisory War Cabinet of the California State Council of Defense, 1918; member of the Sacramento State Buildings Board which built the California office building and the state library building; chairman of the State Board of Library Examiners, 1917-30; president of the League of Library Commissions, 1923-27; president of the Sacramento Council of Boy Scouts, 1923; president of the Sacramento Rotary Club, 1921-22; member of the (Sacramento) Pioneer Bridge Commission; honorary member of the Print Makers Society of California, and of the California Society of Etchers; and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. On October 1, 1930, he succeeded Dr. Frank P. Hill as Chief Librarian of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Library. He is president, for 1932-1933, of the New York Library Club, of the New York Library Association, and of the Brooklyn Conference on Adult Education.

Milton J. Ferguson

In 1928-29 the library survey of South Africa, the Rhodesias and Kenya Colony, undertaken for the Carnegie Corporation of New York, offered a very interesting diversion. *American Library Laws*, 1930, was done for the League of Library Commissions under a grant of the Carnegie Corporation and published by the A.L.A. He says, "A lot of hack writing of mine has been published in various periodicals, mainly professional in interest. My ambition is to see libraries developed on a business-like basis, so that he who runs may read, whether he live in an area as congested as Brooklyn, or as sparsely settled as Nevada outside the Reno divorce colony. Personally, I should like some day to find the time and the stuff to do a book which might contain some good reading."

Book Reviews

Collateral Reading For Librarians

Swinnerton, Frank. *Authors and the Book Trade.* (142 pages. London, 1932.)

Yes, the author is the eminent novelist, essayist and reviewer. In a prefatory disclosure, he maintains that he has a right to speak, after thirty-five years' experience as author, reviewer and publishers' reader, even though his opinions may be all wrong.

At any rate, they are interesting, definite and eminently readable. Chapter headings are: Who Would be a Writer?; Why Books are Published; The Task of the Publishers' Reader; Literary Agents; The Size and Price of Books; Authors and Advertising; Booksellers; Reviewers; The Reading Public. Even the Index has a flavor all its own.

•

Boynton, H. W. *Annals of American Bookselling, 1638-1850.* (209 pages. New York, 1932.)

An industriously compiled and interestingly written book, conveniently bringing between two covers much matter not heretofore collected.

The "annals" can not, of course, be complete in so brief compass. Many names are vainly sought in an admirable index. Nor is so versatile an author likely to be thorough, as is proved by numerous slips, from the erroneous frontispiece statement that the *Bay Psalm Book* was the first book printed in North America to the list of "Source Books," page 196, which is marked by the omission of other titles as helpful for further reading as Brotherton's *Forty Years Among Old Booksellers in Philadelphia,* 1891, and Andrews' *Old Booksellers of New York,* 1895.

—James I. Wyer.

Coolidge Outstanding Among Librarians

The Life history of an individual may be a series of facts setting forth his accomplishments, and still not make him real or of any great interest to the world at large. Such is not the case in the present biography, ***Archibald Cary Coolidge, Life and Letters,***[1] by Harold Jefferson Coolidge (his younger brother) and Robert Howard Lord (a former associate in the History Department and friend). We find here a presentation that leaves the reader charmed by the personality of the man, amazed at his varied interests and impressed by his accomplishments.

Born in 1866, he was descended from or related to many of the leading families in the earliest history of the commonwealths of Virginia and Massachusetts. The most distinguished ancestor was Thomas Jefferson, his great-great-grandfather. Early in youth he became an assiduous traveller, and the illuminating records of his journeys form the greater part of the volume at hand. In 1893 he was appointed instructor in the Department of History at Harvard University, which connection with its various promotions he continued for thirty-five years. In addition, in 1910 he was appointed Director of the University Library, which was already a special interest with him. Previous to this he had developed the Library's resources in history and had secured funds for the purchase of the Paul Riant collection on the Crusades and the Ottoman Empire. Unceasing in his desire for books and ever more books, he gave generously of his own income and procured funds from his friends for various special collections. Under his direction the Library took its place fifth among the great libraries of the world. He played a paramount part in making the Harry Elkins Widener Library of today a reality. The skill with which the entire library was moved twice without removing any book from circulation except while it was on the trucks is of no less interest to the librarians than the tact and wisdom with which he handled the question of special libraries in the various branches of the University.

Professor Coolidge lectured at the Sorbonne, Paris in 1913, and was Exchange Professor in Berlin 1913-4. His correspondence during these years reveals the wide range of his interest. The many people in diplomatic circles whom he knew recognized him as a keen observer, a wise critic, and a sincere scholar.

At the beginning of 1914 Professor Coolidge realized that the events going on in Europe were no "local row" and he studied their progress with the keenest insight. Immediately upon our entry into the struggle he offered his services to the government. Because of his understanding of history and politics as well as of territorial questions and those of nationalities in Eastern Europe, Professor Coolidge was called to serve as a specialist with the "Inquiry," an organization designed to make available all facts pertinent and necessary to the questions likely to come up in the settlement of the war. He undertook two delicate and difficult missions for the Department of State, one in Austria and the Balkans and later in Russia. In May 1919 he became attached to the American commission to negotiate peace in Paris. His final piece of work was the editorship of *Foreign Affairs*. The success of this journal was due, in no small part, to his wide experience and knowledge of men and affairs.

---

[1] Coolidge, Harold Jefferson and Lord, Robert Howard. *Archibald Cary Coolidge, Life and Letters.* Houghton Mifflin Company, New York and Boston, 1932. xiv+368 pp.

As one finishes the book there is a feeling of pleasure in having been permitted an acquaintance with a man of such high quality and attainments. Professor Coolidge was not a professional librarian but profound scholarship and practical ability made him outstanding among librarians, and the profession has been honored by his association with it. For this reason as well as the fact that an important epoch of history lives through the record of the man, the book is of especial interest and value to libraries.

—HARRIET R. PECK
Librarian, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

In These Fluid Times

THE OTHER DAY an intelligent, unemployed man informed the serious young lady in charge of a well-known reading room that he would like a book.

"What kind of a book?" parried the s.y.l., slightly surprised that appearances could be so deceiving.

"It makes no difference," replied the i.,u.m., buoyantly; "just so long as it will last eight hours a day for six months."

We sincerely hope (we didn't learn what was decided) that the 1933 *Recent Social Trends in the United States,* the report of the President's Research Committee on Social Trends,[1] topped the list. Not because it takes time to "inwardly digest" these 1,541 pages of interesting, informative discussion, but because here is a book which makes a profitable return to any reader—no matter what his present status—for every moment spent with it.

President Hoover, in a characteristically pointed introduction, gives background and scope. This is "the latest and most comprehensive of a series, some of them governmental and others privately sponsored, beginning in 1921 with the report on 'Waste in Industry,'" under his chairmanship, and, "Since the task assigned to the Committee was to inquire into changing trends, the result is emphasis on elements of instability rather than stability in our social structure."

Observations are impressive throughout,—and not without imagination. Consider those on material culture:

> More and more inventions are made every year, and there is no reason to think that technological developments will ever stop. On the contrary, there is every reason to expect that more new inventions will be made in the future than in the past. It has required on an average about a third of a century for an invention to become successful after it has been made, and many new or unheard of inventions are now in existence which will have wide use in the future. The death rate of inventions is so great, however, that it is not easy to tell which will be successful. It may be that the world will find much use for talking books; school and college students may listen to lectures by long-running phonographs or talking pictures; that new electric eye, the photo-electric cell, and recording what is seen, appears to have almost unlimited applications; new musical instruments different from any now in use may be given to us by electricity; the production of artificial climate may become widespread; an efficient storage battery of light weight and low cost might produce changes rivaling those of the internal combustion engine. And these are only a few of the myriad possibilities from new inventions in the future.

Not all observations of the committee as a whole are so romantic, so full of color, as the excerpt quoted, but all—based on data presented in columns, charts, and diagrams—are vivid, rational, and, above, understandable. The gross result of reading the work will be a fine correlation of facts of which the reader has been more or less conscious; the net, a grand sense of his propinquity to these fluid times.

The bulk of the work is composed of signed topical chapters, each the work of a specialist:

> The investigators were recruited with the advice of officers of the Social Science Research Council, of universities and other scientific institutions. Frequent progress reports were made by them and staff conferences were held from time to time as the researches progressed. Preliminary drafts of chapters were submitted for criticism as to accuracy and freedom from bias. In published form the chapters represent not only a treatment of factors of social change, but an attempt to coordinate and integrate the evidence into a useful whole.

Summarization might destroy the zest of exploration among these twenty-nine chapters; we forbear. Here are W. S. Thompson and P. K. Whelpton discussing population; and F. G. Tryon, M. H. Schoenfeld, and O. E. Baker treating various divisions of utilization of natural wealth—keystones of our structure. From them, the reader passes to W. F. Ogburn on the influence of invention and discovery, C. H. Judd's exposition of contemporary education, R. D. McKenzie's treatment of metropolitan communities, and J. H. Kolb and E. de S. Brunner's description of rural life. There is a chapter on the family, also by Ogburn, followed by one on activities of women outside the home, by S. P. Breckinridge, and one on childhood and youth, by L. K. Frank. The economic structure (an early chapter) is presented by E. F. Gay, and labor groups are discussed by Leo Wolman and Gustav Peck. A chapter is devoted to recreation, another to the arts; law and medicine, alone, of the older professions, are treated at length. Social work in all

(*Turn To Page 223, Please*)

---

[1] *Recent Social Trends in the United States.* Report of the President's Research Committee on Social Trends. With a Foreword by Herbert Hoover. . . . New York and London: McGraw-Hill, 1933. 2 vols. $10.

Current Library Literature

Adult Education

Whitehill, Myrtle. The library and adult education. *N. M. Lib. Bull.* 2: 2-3. 1933.

The public library keeps alert the minds of those who have ceased their formal education.

Architecture and Building — Heating, Lighting and Ventilation

Lingard, H. The artificial lighting of libraries. *Ln. and Book World.* 22: 95-98. 1932.

"Architectural lighting"—installing the light sources so that they become an integral part of the structure—may in time supersede lighting by pendant fittings, in library buildings as well as in other buildings.

Taylor, J. K., *comp.* Bibliography on library lighting. *Wilson Bull.* 7: 382-383. 1933.

Assistants

Iliinsky, F. C. On improving the general assistant. Lib. Jour. 58: 88-89. 1933.

Four essentials are good health, a gracious manner, an adequate academic equipment and knowledge of professional tools.

Book Selection

Bascom, E. L. Selecting books with tears. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 24: 23-26. 1933.

To interest the public in old books when there is no money to buy new, select desk assistants who have a good knowledge of literature; get out short, attractive lists; and have on hand attractively bound and illustrated editions of the book in question.

Berthold, Arthur. Literary taste and the librarian. Lib. Jour. 58: 35-36. 1933.

Questions for the librarian to ask himself when judging a new book.

Books—Format

Paine, P. M. Reader's choice; Some tips for makers of books. Lib. Jour. 58: 157-159. 1933.

Suggestions to publishers as to what to do and what not to do in manufacturing books.

Books and Reading

Corrigan, Marie. Revitalizing the older books. Lib. Jour. 58: 153-155. 1933.

Books about books and literary biographies lead readers to the older, and good books.

Kenyon, F. G. *Books and Readers in Ancient Greece and Rome.* Oxford: Clarendon press, 1932. cl. 136p. $1.50.

"Although the subject of the book is primarily bibliographical, namely, the methods of book-construction from the date of Homer (whenever that may have been) until the supersession of papyrus by vellum in the fourth century of our era, one of its main objects has been to show the bearings of the material and form of books on literary history and criticism, and to consider what new light has been thrown by recent research on the origin and growth of the habit of reading in ancient Greece and Rome." Preface.

Waples, Douglas. Community studies in reading. I. Reading in the lower East Side. *Lib. Quar.* 3: 1-20. 1933.

A study, with tables, of the reading tastes of the people who come to the Seward Park and Fordham branches of the New York Public Library.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library

Megahan, A. M. A unique library department. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 7: 304-308. 1933.

"The Supply Department is a combination Bureau of Repairs, Bureau of Supplies of all kinds except books . . . . and the agency through which all supplies and equipment except books are bought."

The old Brooklyn Mercantile Library. *Bull. of the Brooklyn P. L.* 4th ser. 12: 1-2. 1933.

Founded 75 years ago, the Library turned over all its property to the present Brooklyn Public Library in 1903.

Budget. *See* Public Libraries—Finance.

Business Man and the Library

Smith, J. G. Why business men do not make more use of public libraries. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 7: 293-295. 1933.

"The business man is a shy animal, and the librarian who sets out to catch him will have to use any kind of bait and trap." Various methods are described in this article.

Cataloging

Krauss, B. K. As a cataloger sees it. Lib. Jour. 58: 160-162. 1933.

Compromises that must be made if an intelligible (to the public) card catalog is to result.

Leigh, C. W. E. On the cataloging of serial publications. *Lib. Assn. Record.* n.s. 3: 1-11. 1933.

"With special reference to the compilation of union lists of periodicals."

Cataloging—Cooperative

Metcalf, K. D. Cooperative cataloging: activities in 1932 and plans for 1933. Lib. Jour. 58: 107-110. 1933.

Thirty libraries are cooperating in preparing copy for cards for foreign books, which are printed by the Library of Congress and sold for 20c. a set.

Tashjian, Nouvart. What may cooperative cataloging offer to the small or medium sized college and public library? Lib. Jour. 58: 111-113. 1933.

Examples of additional bibliographical service given by the Library of Congress free or for a small charge, and suggestions for other items of cooperative work.

Catalogs, Printed

Horton, Marion, *ed.* *A.L.A. Catalog 1926-1931; an Annotated List of Approximately 3,000 Titles.* Chicago: Amer. Lib. Assn., 1933. cl. 329p. $4.50.

Supplements the *A.L.A. Catalog* 1926. No out-of-print books, new editions of books first published before 1926, books published in foreign languages, or books published only in England are included. Entries follow the Dewey Decimal Classification. Author, title and subject index.

Censorship

Gillett, C. R. *Burned Books: Neglected Chapters in British History and Literature.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1932. 2v. buck. 356; 359-723p. $10.

By the librarian-emeritus of Union Theological Seminary, New York City. Considers attempts under English rulers from Edward I to Victoria to suppress completely certain books thought to be subversive to Church and State.

Children's Libraries

Patricia, Sister M. J. The children's library at the Catholic University. *Catholic Lib. World.* 4: 20-22. 1932.

Books were loaned from the Washington (D. C.) Public Library to the sub-branch at the University in the summers of 1931 and 1932, and students at the summer session found the direct work with children interesting and profitable.

Darton, F. J. H. *Children's Books in England; Five Centuries of Social Life.* London: Cambridge University Press; New York: Macmillan, 1932. 15s. or $4.

From the fables of the Middle Ages through Puritan books, fairy tales, John Newbery, Thomas Day, moral tales, to the Sixties and *Alice*, "Eighties and Today Freedom."

The Right Book for the Right Child; a Graded Buying List of Children's Books. New York: John Day Co., c1933. cl. 357p.

Selected and annotated by a subcommittee of the Committee on Library Work with Children of the American Library Association under the chairmanship of Mary S. Wilkinson, director of work with children, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.; graded by the research department of the Winnetka (Ill.) Public Schools, under the supervision of Vivian Weedon, director of the research department, and Carleton Washburne, superintendent of schools, Winnetka. Books for children from the pre-school age through the first grade to junior high school. Separate lists of verse, picture books, and collections. Author, title and subject index.

Roos, J. C. Our young people and what they read. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 24: 12-18. 1933.

"Innocuous literature is not what young people want as a rule, nor is it what they read. *Truth* they *must* and *will have*. Certainly keeping away reality from young people is no way to help them to develop." Books preferred or disliked by young people at the Stevenson Room of the Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library are discussed in their own words.

Children's Reading

Sayers, F. C. The world that does not change. *A.L.A. Bull.* 27: 13-17. 1933.

"I contend that reading is an art, not a science; that boys and girls cannot be taught nor tested nor measured into reading; that books must be imaginatively interpreted and presented to them, in school libraries and in the children's rooms of public libraries."

Winter, Ella. What the Soviet child reads. *New Republic.* 73: 122-124. 1932.

Children's books in the Soviet Union cover every aspect of contemporary life, and are issued every week in editions of many thousands.

CHILDREN'S WORK

Long, H. G. Service to children in the small library. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 24: 18-23. 1933.

Children's librarians should establish contact with the schools, and avoid the cheaply sensational in buying books for the library collection.

CLASSIFICATION

Allen, F. P. Pure science: L. C. vs. D. C. LIB. JOUR. 58: 124-127. 1932.

Points out in detail the weaknesses of the Q schedule in the Library of Congress classification and in the 500 class in the Dewey Decimal Classification.

Dabagh, T. S. A new decimal classification for "Literature" and for "History and Travel." *Wilson Bull.* 7: 358-362. 1933.

Stresses literary forms rather than national origins, as the Dewey Decimal Classification does.

Sayers, W. C. B. What classifications? *Lib. World.* 35: 157-158. 1933.

Cites figures to show that the Library of Congress classification is still far from "overshadowing" the Dewey Decimal Classification as regards the number of libraries using it.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Carnovsky, Leon. The dormitory library: an experiment in stimulating reading. illus. *Lib. Quar.* 3: 37-65. 1933.

Libraries in the College Residence Halls for Men at the University of Chicago are a part of the library scheme necessitated by the new plan described in the article by A. F. Kuhlman below.

Eurich, A. C. Student use of the library. *Lib. Quar.* 3: 87-94. 1933.

Results of a study made at the University of Minnesota Library during the latter half of the tenth week and the first half of the eleventh during the fall quarter of 1930.

Kellam, W. P. Tracing misplaced books in a university library. LIB. JOUR. 58: 155-156. 1933.

Methods of the University of North Carolina Library.

Kuhlman, A. F. Some implications in the new plan of the University of Chicago for college libraries. *Lib. Quar.* 3: 21-36. 1933.

Book apparatus needed at the University of Chicago, which has abolished the graduate schools, the old senior college and the junior college, and in place thereof established the College: four divisions in arts, literature, and sciences; and the professional schools. A very large amount of reading is required of students.

COOPERATION

Clausen, M. C., *and others.* Cooperation between college, school and public libraries. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 28: 270-279. 1932.

From the point of view of the college, high school, public library, and state reading circle.

DENMARK—LIBRARIES

Sheridan, C. A. Notes on Danish libraries. *Ln. and Book World.* 22: 34-35. 1932.

Policies are liberal and book stocks fresh. The State Library Inspection Department examines all lists of books from libraries given grants and may withhold grants if the libraries are shown to be buying poor material.

DEWEY, MELVIL, 1851-1931

Dawe, Grosvenor. *Melvil Dewey—Seer: Inspirer: Doer 1851-1931.* Biografic Compilation by Grosvenor Dawe. Lake Placid Club, Essex Co., N. Y., 1932. cl. 391p. illus. $3.

Biography of the originator of the Dewey Decimal Classification. "Practically a Dewey cyclopedia, treating in separate chapters, or series of chapters, the subject's different activities. Chronological narrative is reduced to a minimum."—Arthur E. Bostwick. LIB. JOUR. 58: 82. 1933.

FAXON, FREDERICK WINTHROP

Frederick Winthrop Faxon. por. *Bull. of Bibl.* 14: 185-186. 1932.

The editor of the *Bulletin* has allowed his portrait and a brief biography to be published. The variety of ways in which his name and address have been spelled rival those registered in the last New York City mayoralty election by voters for Joseph V. McKee.

FICTION IN LIBRARIES

Purdum, W. T. The fiction problem in Washington. LIB. JOUR. 58: 114. 1933.

Division of the 200 titles of fiction bought by the Washington (D. C.) Public Library into worth while novels, love stories, western stories, and mystery stories.

FOREIGN POPULATION AND THE LIBRARY

McLellan, M. B. Babel and the loan assistant. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 7: 363-365. 1933.

Putting on the author card, shelf card, and title page of each book the English translation of the title helps the assistant unfamiliar with foreign languages to give the foreign reader the book he desires.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. WIDENER LIBRARY.

Coolidge, H. J., and R. H. Lord. *Archibald Cary Coolidge; Life and Letters.* Boston: Houghton, 1932. cl. 368p. illus. $4.50.

Chapter VI, p. 72-92, "Harvard: the Library, 1910-1928." Professor Coolidge superintended the removal of books from Gore Hall to the new Widener Library; built up its collection, making generous donations himself; and superintended the revision of the catalog.

The Harvard College library. illus. *Harvard Alumni Bull.* 35: 468-481. 1933.

Describes the ballad, Lionel Harvard, Jewett and other collections.

HAWAII, UNIVERSITY OF. LIBRARY.

Thompson, K. M. Special collections in the University of Hawaii Library. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 7: 380-381; 392. 1933.

They include the collection of Hawaiiana in pamphlets, magazine files and books; Chinese and Japanese books; and a rental collection.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

Forrest, L. G. Books as a line of defense. illus. LIB. JOUR. 58: 53-56. 1933.

Hospital libraries form a defense for patients against pain, fear, harmful thoughts, and brooding.

Macrum, A. M. Hospital libraries and public library participation. illus. LIB. JOUR. 58: 59-61. 1933.

Over seven million people were hospitalized in the United States in 1931. This article surveys hospital library work in Pennsylvania, Sioux City, etc. Miss Macrum also contributes a bibliography on hospital libraries (p. 78-81).

Ormerod, James. Hospital libraries in the United States. *Lib. World.* 35: 155-156. 1933.

Describes chiefly the work of the Sioux City (Ia.) Public Library.

Sytz, Florence. Adapting bibliotherapy to the patient's needs in the changing social order. LIB. JOUR. 58: 57-58. 1933.

Physician, librarian and medical social worker must cooperate in studying an individual patient before his book needs can be ascertained.

Woodman, Robert. State institution libraries. illus. LIB. JOUR. 58: 62-67. 1933.

Report of a survey of state hospitals, and schools and private sanitariums in New York State.

INSURANCE LIBRARIES

The Jan.-Feb. issue of *Special Libs.* is an Insurance Number, with articles by L. A. Mack, D. N. Handy and W. H. Bennett. (24: 4-8. 1933).

LANCASTER (ENGLAND) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Bland, G. M. Lancaster Public Library. illus. *Lib. World.* 35: 133-137. 1932.

Opened in 1893, the library went into a new building in 1932 which is here described in detail.

LIBRARIANS

Berthold, Arthur. The library for the professionals. *Wilson Bull.* 7: 309-310. 1933.

"If, for economic reasons, the staff of a library must be decreased or maintained of a certain size, it is better to discharge the unprofessional help and substitute professionals. Even a messenger's position is better than no employment at all."

Tully, Jim. Salute to librarians! por. *Wilson Bull.* 7: 296-297. 1933.

"I might claim, and justly, that all my background was obtained in libraries. There is no caste system in a library, and a vagabond boy can talk as an equal with any library woman."

LIBRARIANSHIP

H. L. The librarian "outside the walls." *Wilson Bull.* 7: 301. 1933.

How to keep in touch with community interests and professional library organizations.

Rathbone, J. A. A postscript. *Penn. Lib. Notes.* 13: 255-257. 1933.

Miss Rathbone's reply to the criticisms of the contention made in her A.L.A. presidential address in 1932 that "authorship is not our calling."

Wooster, Harold. The business of being a librarian. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 7: 366-367. 1933.

By the librarian of the Scranton (Pa.) Public Library. "Librarianship is a man-sized job which needs a philosophy as well as a technic."

Library Service

The best service for the least money. *Vt. Lib. Bull.* 28: 34-36. 1932.

Library problems in Vermont, where the county library system is impossible and the new Regional Plan has met with some difficulties.

Bostwick, A. E. The library's place in a changing world. Lib. Jour. 58: 5-8. 1933.

Widespread literacy, the demand for expert service, growth of use of the automobile, and increased frankness of expression in books have influenced the type of present-day library service.

Bushnell, G. H. Papers from Britain: Cumulative value. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 7: 396-370. 1933.

Changes wrought in library work by the growth of open-shelf access and the perfection of printed indexes.

Lowe, J. A. Morale and library service. Lib. Jour. 58: 11-13. 1933.

"Can we not, as librarians, help man to see that everything he needs, really needs, is here in his community? Sanity, courage and invention will find a way to make the proper readjustments and restore human happiness."

Ormerod, James. *A Library Service for a Large Town.* Derby, England: J. F. Hill, 1932. pap. 10p.

"By a large town I mean any town with a population over 150,000. It is a remarkable fact that no large public library has been built in Britain during the last twenty-five years."

Pacific Northwest Library Association. *Proceedings of the Twenty-Third Annual Conference June 30 to July 2, 1932, Paradise Inn, Rainier National Park.* n.t.p. pap. 71p.

Longer papers printed in full (others are abstracted) include "Personal Development in Library Service," by the president, Nell A. Unger; "John Doe—His Own Critic," by Florence K. Lewis; and "Books in the New World," by Marion Horton.

Lighting. *See* Architecture and Building—Heating, Lighting and Ventilation.

Linen Industry Research Association, Antrim, Ireland

Allen, M. K. E. The library of the Linen Industry Research Association. *Lib. Assn. Record.* 3rd ser. 2: 365-370. 1932.

The Association, founded twelve years ago to conduct systematic research into all the problems connected with flax and kindred fibers, has a library open to the public which contains a stock of 4,600 volumes and subscribes to 87 periodicals.

Maps

Richards, E. M. The storage of maps. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 7: 356-357. 1933.

Methods used at the Flora Stone Mather College of Western Reserve University.

Missoula (Mont.) Public Library

Powell, E. P. Library service plus. illus. Lib. Jour. 58: 34-35. 1933.

"Plus" factors include personal attention to library users, the Library Car which serves the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. men, and county library service.

Municipal Publications

Greenman, E. D. The public library and the public official. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 7: 289-292. 1933.

By the assistant director of the New York Bureau of Municipal Information. Outlines methods of making the library useful to municipal officials—as for instance indexing charters.

Newspaper Libraries

Special Libraries for December 1932 is a newspaper number, with articles by the librarians of the *Christian Science Monitor, Edmonton Journal, Richmond News Leader, Regina Leader-Post, Syracuse Post-Standard,* and *Manchester Union-Leader.* (23: 426-432. 1932).

Northwestern University. Charles Deering Library.

Lewis, E. F., and Muriel Murray. New Deering Library to be ready by first of year. illus. por. *Northwestern Univ. Alumni News.* 12: 13-14; 24. 1932.

A detailed description of the building.

Periodicals

Elliott, G. H. The use of business periodicals. *Special Libs.* 24: 9-11. 1933.

Binding, indexing, and selection problems.

Plays for Library Presentation

Matson, Charlotte. If worse comes to worst; or Times are getting harder and harder. *Wilson Bull.* 7: 353-355. 1933.

A cheerful spoofing of depression times in a branch library which gets along with a minimum of equipment and no books to speak of.

Public Libraries

Bailey, W. L. Does the library need deflation? Lib. Jour. 58: 101-104. 1933. Also in *A.L.A. Bull.* 27: 59-65. 1933.

"I do not know where a little money would go farther as a corrective 'boost' out of the present depression than in sound expansion of public libraries."

Shera, J. H. The librarian's "changing world." Lib. Jour. 58: 149-152. 1933.

The public library of the future will be patronized by a population composed largely of elders. Librarians should be carefully trained. There are too many library schools.

Tolman, F. L. Popular government, social welfare, and libraries. *A.L.A. Bull.* 27: 5-10. 1933.

Government departments are the first to be attacked with demands for retrenchment in expenses in times of depression. Libraries have suffered. Nevertheless, since they are storehouses of "solutions of difficulties, of helpful hints, of forgotten clues, of missing links" they have their part to play in solving the problems brought up by the depression.

Public Libraries—Finance

Joeckel, C. B. Questions of a political scientist. *A.L.A. Bull.* 27: 66-70. 1933. Also in Lib. Jour. 58: 71-74. 1933.

Librarians must be prepared with figures of unit costs and be prepared to defend the place of the public library in the structure of the local government.

Other discussions of the question in *A.L.A. Bull.* are "Maintaining Library Revenues," by Michael F. Gallagher, "An Imperishable Force," by R. C. Platt, and "Arousing Public Opinion," by Ralph D. Shanesy.

Munn, Ralph. Major operations on the budget. Lib. Jour. 58: 9-10. 1933.

"I venture the unpleasant prophecy that public libraries are to feel the axe of tax reduction lying uncomfortably close to their necks for at least five years." All but the most essential services should be dropped.

Readers' Advisory Service

Flexner, J. M. The reader's adviser meets the college graduate. *A.L.A. Bull.* 27: 18-22. 1933.

"As long as the colleges open their doors to the mass and take them in, is there not some responsibility for giving these young people something and for seeing that they take it? For the immature and unready there may be but little hope of real education, but among the masses must be many whom it is easily possible to send out at the end of their term good readers. . . ."

Reference Work

Drewery, R. F. The lending of reference library stock. *Lib. World.* 35: 131-132. 1932.

"This practice will become a nuisance, both to the library and the reader, if it is allowed to expand."

Research and the Library

Borden, A. K. The research librarian idea. Lib. Jour. 58: 104-106. 1933.

"What of those academic research problems which may require a week, a month or more to consummate? The ordinary library personnel hasn't the time to prosecute such research. As an aid to scholars, therefore, in increasing their productivity the position of research librarian has everything in the way of reason to recommend it."

Royal Dublin Society Library

Gray, J. F. The Royal Dublin Society Library. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 7: 371. 1933.

Founded in 1731, the Library has always been dedicated to the cause of adult education. The general library circulates over 120,000 books annually.

School Librarians

Stone, C. H. Difficulties encountered by training school librarians as a basis for the revision of the professional curriculum. *Lib. Quar.* 3: 66-86. 1933.

Results of a questionnaire sent by the A.L.A. Committee on the Professional Training of School Librarians to school library supervisors and school principals, as well as to a list of school librarians furnished by the twenty accredited library schools.

Library Organizations

A. L. A. Executive Board

AT MEETINGS held December 28 and 31, 1932, the Executive Board considered and took action on several matters as follows:

Public Library Standards

The need for standards which could be used in measuring the success of a library under present conditions has resulted in the appointment of a committee to codify and revise public library standards. Members of the committee include: Ralph Munn, chairman, Committee on Library Administration; Samuel H. Ranck, chairman, Committee on Library Revenues; Charles H. Compton, chairman, Committee on Salaries; Josephine Adams Rathbone, chairman, Committee on Schemes of Library Service; James Ingersoll Wyer, chairman, Board of Education for Librarianship; Matthew S. Dudgeon, chairman, Board on the Library and Adult Education; Clarence B. Lester, chairman, Library Extension Board; and Frank Leland Tolman, representing the League of Library Commissions.

Change in Fiscal Year

An amendment to section 7 of the by-laws is proposed so that the fiscal year of the Association would end August 31, for all purposes except for membership, instead of December 31.

Definition of Library Work

A definition of library work for the purpose of the A.L.A. Retirement Plan, submitted to the board by Harold F. Brigham, chairman of the Committee on Annuities and Pensions, has been adopted, subject to minor changes which may be made from time to time by the Committee on Annuities and Pensions.

The definition provides that the clause "employees who have been engaged in library work, as defined by the American Library Association" shall be understood to mean:

a. Employees of an institution or agency whose chief function is (1) to make books or other printed matter available for use on a non-profit basis (this last phrase to apply to an agency or department within a profit-making institution, which agency or department renders such non-profit service within the organization of which it is a part), or (2) to train people for work in such an institution or agency.

b. Employees of an institution or agency whose chief function is to supply the above institutions or agencies with books or other printed matter, supplies, equipment, or essential service.

Canadian Survey

The survey of libraries in Canada, conducted by John Ridington, Mary J. L. Black, and George H. Locke, will be published under the joint imprint of the Ryerson Press, of Toronto, Ontario, and the American Library Association.

Special Projects

In connection with a report of progress from the Advisory Board for the Study of Special Projects, the Executive Board reaffirmed its interest in the proposed study of the public administration of public libraries and invited the advisory board to prepare and submit to the Executive Board a proposal in the form of a project for a study on a national basis of the interrelation of public and school library service.

Field Work in the South

The continuation of regional field work in the south after December, 1933, was discussed by the Executive Board at its meeting, December 31, following presentation of a resolution from the League of Library Commissions, another passed by the Southeastern Library Association, November 26, 1932, and a third, passed by the Library Extension Board, December 28, 1932.

The Executive Board questioned the wisdom of discontinuing this work in the present economic crisis and raised the point as to whether the work should be continued, if possible, until the southern states are able to take it over. The President reminded the members that one of the most important problems which the board must decide in the near future, including the continuance of the southern field work, is that of the appropriation of the income from the new grant: Should new activities, such as library work with children, college library advisory service, et cetera, be undertaken; should dormant activities be revived; should some activities which are now in progress be discontinued? On the recommendation of the President, it was voted that the Executive Board appoint a committee, consisting of Matthew S. Dudgeon, Gratia A. Countryman, and Carl H. Milam, to consider and study the future major activities of the Association and to consider which departments should be continued, what dormant activities should be revived, and what new work should be undertaken; and that it report to the board at the October meeting.

Work with Foreign Born

In connection with suggestions that a department on work with the foreign born be established at A.L.A. Headquarters, the following resolution, submitted by the Board on the Library and Adult Education, has been accepted by the Executive Board:

Resolved, that it is the opinion of the Board on the Library and Adult Education that better service to individual libraries can be obtained from direct contact with experts in different foreign language fields, selected by the A.L.A. Committee on Work with the Foreign Born, than from

(*Turn to Page 221, Please*)

The Open Round Table

Cooperative Cataloging

The Recent article by Nouvart Tashjian seems to me to make a very practical suggestion—i. e., that some plan be devised whereby cards could be secured or hastened for a number of items which are found in many libraries and for which L. C. cards are delayed or not made.

I have frequently had to choose between typing my own analytics and sending a volume to the shelves with a single temporary card covering the main entry only. For example, I have McGill University Publications in Botany, no. 48-76, back from the bindery. L. C. cards are in the catalog through no. 54 but a request for lacks has just resulted in word that nos. 55 to 76 are not yet available. As no. 55 appeared in 1928 some of these monographs have been in our library for four years without record in our catalog except on the series card.

In the case of research monographs of this kind, likely to be needed only by a few specialists, we send on the material with a "book forwarded" note in the series file, and trust to the enthusiasm and resourcefulness of the said specialists to keep in touch with recent developments without the benefit of our catalog. It is not a procedure which adds to our prestige. A more serious problem is presented by debaters' material, annual anthologies of plays, etc., used largely by people not so well equipped as specialists to locate what they need through aids less accessible than the catalog. The demand for this material is apt to be immediate, and lively while it lasts. But by the time we receive cards or some indexing service gets round to it our demand has almost ceased, and it seems almost futile to replace the temporary card by a full set when the title is moribund. If we feel that a volume of plays needs analytics we can type short form cards though we much prefer a properly done unit card for all entries. Or we can send the book to Reserve where the attendant will require the student to bring in his correct reference from his professor. It's good discipline for the student but not so good for us.

If the primary purpose of cooperation on material already being done by L. C. is to speed up the issuance of cards there should be reasonable certainty that this will be accomplished. In cases when L. C. will furnish cards at once at the regular rate or later at the standing series order rate there is nothing to be gained unless the cooperating plan brings us the cards at once and at the lower rate. In cases where the cards are not available at all for some considerable time after the book is on the market the promoters of this plan must make sure just how promptly cooperation will get out cards. If the library assuming the responsibility for a given block of material can reduce the time for receipt of cards from three months to six weeks there will be decided gain. It would be necessary for the contributing library to assure not only standard form but immediate cataloging of the titles it has taken for its share. Many of these monograph series do not go on the priority truck in the average library.

The question of classification marks on the cards is an interesting one. As a rule cards done by the Library of Congress have the L. C. number, and, recently, the D. C. number in addition. Cards done by a contributing library would have only one class mark, probably D. C. or L. C. but perhaps a mark peculiar to that library. Certain libraries use one of the common classification schemes with local modifications. The University of Missouri uses D. C. but with special schemes for literature and agriculture. Either D. C. or L. C. can be easily translated by the average cataloger but a special system would require more time than it would be worth. Even if the force is instructed, as they are here, to question all class numbers on cards, they would be delayed rather than helped by class marks from local schemes. If they have blanket orders to accept the marks there would be serious confusion resulting from sending—say, agriculture—part to the numbers assigned by the D. C. office, part to those assigned by the University of Missouri. To make the class numbers reliable and useful it would be necessary to have the contributing libraries use either the D. C. or the L. C., to have them contribute only items for which they use unmodified schemes, and, if they use D. C., then be sure they are using the last edition.

—Elizabeth D. Clark,
Head Cataloger, University of Missouri.

Barranquilla Library Completes Third Year

El Prado Book Guild of Barranquilla, Colombia, South America, grew out of a long felt need. There has been an English-American Colony here for a number of years and an Anglo-American Club, with its small library. But only members could borrow books at the Club. Consequently a number of English speaking people, non-members, were unable to take advantage of the privilege. In Colony life we are exiles and reading is the great balm for loneliness and lack of interesting things to do. Books have always been at a premium here, and the few books brought down were read by everyone. For married people, their homes and family life largely make their social centers, but there are a number of young men who are at a loss to know what to do in the evenings for social customs are quite different than with us and young girls here, do not play about irresponsibly with young men. Books then, fill in many long hours for the unattached men, as well as the rest of us. Taking into consideration this crying need for books and more books, among self-exiled and intelligent people, you may understand how the thought confronted some of the women of the Colony, who accustomed at home to busy hours, found too little to do here. Several of them had a meeting, formed various committees and we had made our first move toward our Library.

The first question was naturally, where should we have it? The beautiful Prado Hotel was just opening and we looked with longing eyes at the waiting room between the Barber Shop and the Beauty Parlor. It was small, accessible to all and being in the Hotel sure to bring the people, but would the Board of Directors of the Hotel see that it might be mutually beneficial and allow us to have that room? There was no other suitable accommodation within our possibilities and our fate seemed to hang in the balance for over a month. Finally word was brought to us that we were to be given the use of that room! The room itself and no rent to pay! What rejoicing. Our organization was working well. Our Constitution and By Laws were drawn up including the amount to be charged monthly for subscriptions to our circulating Library. To start a fund, each of the members of the Library Board paid several months subscriptions in advance. We decided to order our books from New York and London. In the meantime, books were solicited from friends as well as from each of us and a bookcase was ordered made by a local carpenter. Methods of issuing books were discussed and talked over and over. We were and still are amateurs and wanted an efficient and easy means of recording the movement of the books. It was worked out and changed several times and we now use a card cataloging system which we find very satisfactory.

We shall complete our third year in March 1933 and feel very happy over our success. The Library usually contains about a thousand volumes including the usual fiction, biography, travel, etc., a number of Spanish and some French and German. When the books have been read by all the subscribers we take them out of the Library making room for the new volumes. Thus we have about two annual cleanings which benefit others also, for the discarded books are sent by river boat to the interior of the country. There they are read by men who work in gold mines. We have four bookcases, a long mahogany reading table with chairs and, most important of all, an average income of about forty dollars a month. We of the Board take our turns at attending the Library which is open from five thirty to seven on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, evenings, of course.

We are now able to use almost our entire income for the books which we order monthly. There are many interesting details one might add but we want to give a perspective of our Library as a popular and literary center for the English-American colony of this city in the hope that it may be an inspiration for starting other libraries under similar circumstances.

—MRS. SAMUEL L. HOLLOPETER.

Visiting La Biblioteca Nacional

WHILE SPENDING my vacation in Havana, Cuba, last summer, I visited La Biblioteca Nacional (The National Library) on the fourth of July. The library is not pointed out to tourists as libraries in many American cities are; in fact very few residents of Havana know where it is or even have heard of it. As an illustration, I will tell of our difficulties in getting there. Arising early that morning, my sister and I asked the director of tours at our hotel how to get to the library. After deliberating a few moments, he took us out to a taxi and explained to the driver in Spanish where we wished to go. The driver could not speak any English so we were entirely dependent upon him to get us there. After riding quite awhile, he stopped in front of some barracks and motioned to us to get out. We did, thinking perhaps the library was in the back. A Cuban soldier motioned to us to follow him. As we were going through the building, men stuck their heads out of doors and windows and peered at us as if we were curiosities. We finally found out that we were entirely off of our track. My sister having taken a few years of Spanish in high school thought of the word for "house of books" in that language. They immediately understood and we were led back to the taxi. The driver then took us around the block and stopped at a very dilapidated store. We looked in and saw it was a book store. We shook our heads and told him to take us back to the hotel for we didn't know what else to do. There we found an English-speaking policeman. He understood exactly where we wanted to go and we had no more difficulty in getting there.

I was rather disappointed when I saw the building. It was old and shaky as many of the buildings are in Havana. We went up some stairs, where we found an old gentleman sitting by the door where they checked hats and parcels. We stepped inside and saw some men sitting at tables reading. A lady came up and we told her we wished to see the library. We followed her into another room where we saw an assistant working at a desk. He went into the next room and came back in a few minutes with Dr. Francisco de Paula Coronado, the director.

The director is a charming gentleman, who spoke English fluently and expressively, and he saw that we made the most of our visit. He immediately apologized for the condition in which we found their library. He said that the Cuban government had ordered them, some years before, to pack up all of their books and prepare to move to a new library which was to be built in the very near future; the old one was to be torn down to extend the Malecon, a drive along the harbor. So they set to work and packed all of the books—the shelves were taken down and everything was made ready to move to the new library. The volumes are still packed in boxes and the library is still in part of the same old building, the other part having been torn down to build the drive. Cuba's financial condition prevented any thing else. A few books, which are in demand at the present have been unpacked and put out on temporary shelves.

Dr. Coronado first showed us the rooms where the books are packed. We noticed that the tile on the floor had broken quite badly and the stucco was coming off the walls. While in that room, I noticed some bound copies of some very old American magazines and I spoke of them to my sister. Dr. Coronado hearing me, spoke to his assistant in Spanish and he went hurrying out of the room to return with a first copy of the *London Illustrated News*. They have the complete edition. He then showed us the second volume of a Latin *Bible*. The first volume is in the British Museum. The place, printer, and date of printing are not known it says on the first page but the approximate date is 1470 A. D. It is the only *Bible* of that time with forty-seven lines to a page. Most of them have either forty-six or forty-eight. Another interesting book was one printed in 1497 A. D. which is the *Book of Chronics*. It has a wood binding covered with leather and of especial interest because of its illustrations, remarkable for that time.

Cuba must be as badly off financially as we are because the library has just $500 a year for new books. I think that is rather unfortunate for a city with a population of over 600,000. The library now has about 207,000 volumes and Dr. Coronado has a personal library of 27,000 volumes of which 19,000 are Cuban editions. He has more Cuban editions than any one man or any library has in Cuba. He has worked out a system of cataloging that is unique and undoubtedly has merits. He does not believe that everything can be classified under ten headings as in the Dewey decimal system.

The most interesting things he showed us were the two titles that King Phillip II of Spain gave to the husband of a well-known Cuban poetess. They were on parchment and the letter headings were illuminated. They were well illustrated with scenes of Spain and were signed "I the king." They were very fascinating and were just the right thing with which to finish our visit.

—Sara Graham.

Library Receives Rare Gifts

A Gift of eight scrap-books of financial clippings carefully chosen from New York, Washington and other newspapers over a period from 1866 to 1905, was recently presented to the Chase Bank Library by the Hon. Henry W. Cannon, former president, chairman of the Board, and now senior director of the Bank. The information contained in this valuable material collected by Mr. Cannon himself, covers an important section of the financial history of this country. It is particularly complete on the subject of panic periods, and in the light of present-day conditions most interesting.

Free For Transportation

The Library of the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Illinois, will be glad to send their file of *The Publishers' Weekly* for 1912-1930 for the cost of transportation. These copies are punched and laced together, but not in commercial binding.

●

The Library, College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington, have the following periodicals which they will be very glad to dispose of to any library needing them, and willing to pay the cost of transportation:

Independent, v. 93, 94, 95, 101, 102, 103, 105.
Journal Of The National Education Association, v. 13, 14, 16.
Magazine Of Business, v. 53, 54.
Nation, N. Y., v. 25, 29, bound.
Nature Magazine, v. 11.
New Republic, v. 22 through 32, 41.
School and Society, v. 23, 25.
Science, new series, v. 51, 53, 54, 59, 64, 66, 67, 68.
System, v. 39, 45, 48.

These are unbound with the exception of the *Nation*. In most cases the title pages and indexes are included.

In The Library World

Graduate Library School Plans

PLANS FOR the development of a graduate library school which have been formulating for the past two years now have developed to a point where the University of Southern California announces the opening of a graduate school for librarianship in the near future.

"Since the closing, a year ago last June, of the school for librarianship conducted by the Los Angeles City Library Board in the central library building, there have been no facilities in southern California for carrying on this work," explains President R. B. von KleinSmid of U. S. C.

"It is in response to insistent demand that this need be filled that the University of Southern California has organized to reestablish this school as one of the schools coordinate with the other professional divisions which make up the University.

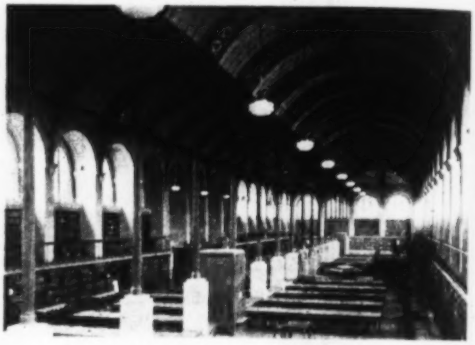
"The splendid new equipment afforded by the completion of the Edward L. Doheny Jr. Memorial Library," Dr. von KleinSmid points out, "has given new impetus to the project, and has made it possible for the University generously to respond to the demand for this type of education."

To meet urgent requests that facilities be organized as soon as possible, courses are announced as a feature of the coming summer session at U. S. C. which opens June 19. The program for teacher-librarians later will be coordinated with the general professional courses to be included in the curriculum of the new library school, President von KleinSmid advises.

New Arrangements Of Sainte Geneviève

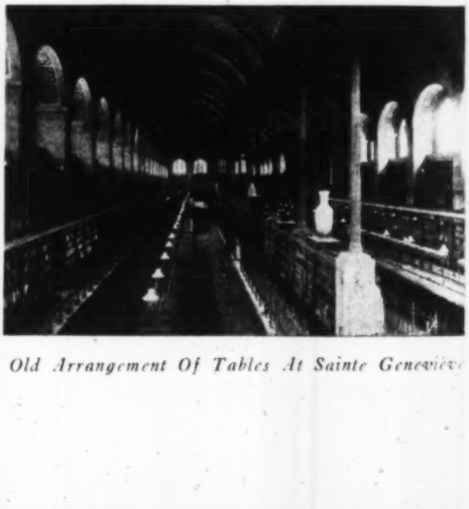
AMONG THE great libraries of Paris, Sainte Geneviève is after the National Library, the best known in America where its building was much admired at the time of its construction. The neatness of its façade pleased so much that it inspired the plan of one of the finest libraries of the United States, the Public Library of Boston, Mass.

Up to recent years, Sainte Geneviève, together with the National Library, the Mazarine, the Arsenal and the War Library and Museum, was one of the five state libraries of Paris, which constitute a Union with its trustees and its own resources. This condition lasted until 1929; in this year the High Council of the University of Paris, considering that the Library of the Sorbonne was growing day by day more inadequate to the ever increasing number of students, obtained from the Government that Sainte Geneviève should be associated with it and become a Central Students' Library. This new destiny caused many alterations in an organization which has subsisted unchanged during eighty years. The stack proved too short for the books and the Reading Room never had as many seats as required. It was necessary to modify the old equipment and to adapt it for the new service.



The New Arrangement Of Tables At Sainte Geneviève

In the stack, which is on the ground floor, under the pavement of the Reading Room, the wooden cases were taken away and replaced by steel shelves which double the length of the space. Later on the adjacent Sainte-Barbe College will be suppressed and the ground be given to erect an annex stack. The Reading Room is composed of two naves; it was under the old arrangement separated by a row of book cases, which ran between the columns bearing the arches, and tables stretched lengthwise down in the middle, lighted by electric lamps. Between the walls, the ta-



Old Arrangement Of Tables At Sainte Geneviève bles and the central book cases much space was wasted; the newly adopted plan aimed to save this. First and foremost the central book cases were removed, leaving the space free between the columns; then new tables were ordered to be placed crosswise. Twenty long tables, with accommodation for thirty-two readers each, were set in this way. Now six hundred and seventy-two students are able to work easily in the same room which formerly could not contain more than four hundred. The lighting was also modernized; big lamps are now hanging from the ceiling and give sufficient light. However it would be better to manage a double lighting, the one from the ceiling may be weak, the other on the tables should be brilliant in order to shed a glaring light over the books perused.

Subsequently metallic cabinets will supersede the old wooden card trays and new collections of text-books in many copies, will be put at the disposal of the public. This transformation marks a certain improvement in the former fittings; it has the advantage of preserving the much appreciated appearance of a well known building.

The Library of the Sorbonne is changed for the better, too. In the Reading Room, a modern arrangement (i. e., the use of ordinary armchairs instead of the former ones which were too broad,) has increased the number of the seats; the subject index very soon will be put at the disposal of the public. A new room, reserved for the communication of reference works, has been opened and the Professors' Room newly furnished. Three more stories will be added to the stacks, above. This work is being carried on and will be completed within a year.

——Henri Lemaître.

Fraternity Libraries At Pennsylvania State College

As Part of its campaign to encourage reading of good books among the students, the Pennsylvania State College Library is cooperating with the student Interfraternity Council in the development of suitable and interesting fraternity libraries in the chapter houses. The Library has compiled from various reading-lists and book-review journals a list of seven hundred books for general student reading to be called "The Fraternity Five-foot Shelf." This list has been carefully selected chiefly from the standpoint of the readability of the items and has had the benefit of the criticism of several members of the faculty and a number of librarians. It includes both past and current titles. The list is not annotated but does give the publishers and list price and other information necessary for identifying editions. The Interfraternity Council is printing five hundred copies of this list and copies will be distributed to each chapter-house on the campus. It has further voted to request each chapter to build up its own chapter library by purchasing books from the list and to appoint a chapter librarian to care for the libraries and to cooperate with the College Library.

The College Library on its part agrees:—

1. To act as agent in purchasing the books thus obtaining the benefit of library discounts and transportation savings, provided that, because of the varying discounts and to conform to the Pennsylvania State College business practice, advance payment of three-fourths of the total list price of each order be made by each fraternity, balances over actual costs to be applied to the purchase of other books.
2. To provide and insert suitable book-plates and to turn over the books to the fraternity librarians at the College Library.
3. To instruct the fraternity librarians in a very simple cataloging procedure and provide the necessary cards in order that each chapter may have a card record of their books. Also to instruct the fraternity librarians in the care, arrangement and checking of the books under their charge.
4. To advise with the fraternities prior to the purchase of any volume or volumes not on the Fraternity Five-foot Shelf particularly reference works and encyclopedias offered by subscription houses and book-agents.

National Occupational Conference Formed

The American Association for Adult Education, through its Director, Morse A. Cartwright, announced on February 13 both the formation of the National Occupational Conference and an appropriation of $33,000 by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to support its work. In part, release states:

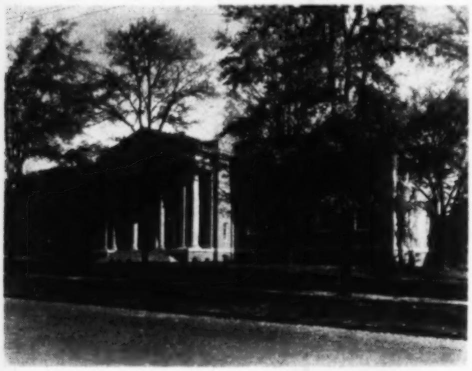
> For several years attempts have been made by various institutions, associations, and governmental agencies to meet the demand for accurate information about opportunities in various occupations. Much excellent material has been published, but often there has been unintentional duplication of effort. Distribution of the material has frequently been limited to local areas or to specialized professional groups. There has been no organization with sufficient resources to attack the problem from a national point of view. . . .
>
> In detail the program of the Conference will include the maintenance of a clearing house for occupational information; the origination or compilation, from the studies of other agencies, of comprehensive occupational studies at all educational levels; the distribution of such studies and of other materials relating to occupational education and adjustment; the stimulation, and possible support, of further research and inquiry in those occupations where such research seems necessary; the development of a program of publication designed to meet the needs of administrators, teachers and students, public employment counselors and employed adults; the sponsorship, or in rare cases, the conduct of further studies and possibly some research in the field of occupational education and adjustment.

With Franklin J. Keller, Principal of the East Side Continuation School and Director of the Vocational Survey Commission of New York City, as Director of Studies of the new organization, and the imposing roster of committees, composed of a country-wide selection, tremendous advances in both technique and fact should be made in this vital phase of education.

Libraries, with the heavy demand—both academic and practical—which the public makes upon them in this field, will do well to follow the work. Headquarters will be maintained at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and, while the release does not so indicate, we feel sure that the *Journal of Adult Education,* published by the Association at 60 East Forty-Second Street, New York, will prove a prime source of information concerning the progress of the Conference.

Ina Dillard Russell Library

AT AN impressive ceremony the new Ina Dillard Russell Library of the Georgia State College for Women was dedicated December 17, 1932. In keeping with the architecture of the other buildings on the campus, the Library is Georgian in design built of red brick with limestone trimmings and six white Corinthian columns. Two doors lead from a small vestibule into a delivery hall which divides the Main Reading Room into a Periodical and a Reference Room. The panelled walls are a delicate shell pink which together with the ivory ceiling and dark oak woodwork give an impression of spaciousness and light. Dark maroon linoleum tile is used for the floor. The lighting is admirable, coming from windows on three sides and being regulated by Venetian blinds. The artificial light is of the indirect type. A portion of the Reference Room has been used as a browsing corner. Here beautiful editions of the classics, especially pretty editions of more recent books, recent fiction and non-fiction are attractively and invitingly displayed. In the Reference Room is also a display case for rare and valuable books.



The New Ina Dillard Russell Library At Georgia State College

The most decorative feature of the first floor is the delivery hall. A cornice, simple in design, has been placed around the ceiling. In the center is a medallion which is an exact replica of the one in the Mansion used by the governors when Milledgeville was the capital of Georgia and which is now the residence of Dr. J. L. Beeson, the president of the college. From the medallion hangs a bronze chandelier. An octagonal circulation desk forms the center of the hall. This location gives direct supervision of the two rooms and of the entrance. Behind the desk an imposing doorway leads into the stack room. On each side of the doorway are niches which give to the whole an air of dignified harmony. The stacks were furnished by Library Bureau. At the end of each aisle is a carrel for the use of those faculty who wish to study in the stacks. Only one tier of stacks has been completed. The present plan when completed will include four tiers with the book capacity of 100,000 books. On either side of the stack room and accessible to it are the offices. The librarian's office and the Magazine Room also open into the Reading Room.

The Delivery Hall, Showing Octagonal Circulation Desk In Center

The second floor is reached by a broad stairway with wrought iron balustrades rising from the delivery hall directly opposite the circulation desk. This divides at a small landing and a double flight of stairs lead directly into the Georgia History Museum. The History Museum occupies the central part of the second floor. Other rooms on the second floor are the Georgia Room, the Library Science Class Room and Laboratory and the Reserve Book Room. For the building as a whole we might say that there is nothing elaborate or ostentatious. Simplicity has been the keynote in building and furnishing; yet in its simplicity there is a quiet elegance that brings one to say with Keats, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

—HELEN HAGAN,
Assistant Librarian.

Popular Titles In Cheap Editions

Bindloss	*Prairie Patrol* (Western)	Burt	$.75
Feuchtwanger	*Power*		
———	*Success* (Translated from German — for the more discriminating public)	Blue Ribbon	1.00
Hergesheimer	*Balisand* (The romantic South)	Knopf	1.00
Komroff	*Two Thieves* (Ben Hur type)	Grosset	.75
Larrimore	*Silver Flute* (Light and popular)	Grosset	.75
Rosman	*Young and Secret* (Light and popular)	Burt	.75
Salten	*Bambi* (Popular with adults as well as children — on school lists)	Grosset	.75
Wallace	*The Calendar*	Burt	.75
———	*The Man at the Carlton* (Typical thrillers)	Burt	.75
Du Maurier	*Peter Ibbetson* (Old but always finds readers)	Modern Library	.95
Hindus	*Humanity Uprooted* (One of the popular books on Russia)	Blue Ribbon	1.00
Dante	*Divine Comedy* (A classic you may need)	Modern Library	.95
Yeats-Brown	*Lives of a Bengal Lancer* (Well told adventure)	Blue Ribbon	1.00
Van Loon	*Life and Times of Rembrandt* (A popular biography)	Blue Ribbon	1.00

——*News Letter*—Missouri Library Commission. February, 1933.

A. L. A. Executive Board

(Concluded From Page 214)

any one specialist at headquarters; and that in our opinion it will be feasible to ask libraries to pay the individual experts a nominal fee for such service.

Committee Appointments

On the suggestion of President Lydenberg, a continuing committee on committee appointments will be created to receive recommendations from members of the Association for appointments to committees and to pass these recommendations on with its own recommendations to the incoming administration. President Lydenberg commented briefly on the proposal and said that he believed appointments to committees would be more effective than they had been in the past under the new arrangement. It is hoped that members, especially the younger ones, will take advantage of this opportunity to assist the Association in strengthening committee personnel.

Checklist Of Current Bibliography

Government, Constructive economy in; a source list. Chicago: Joint Reference Library, Drexel Ave., and 58th St., 1932. 11 f. Mimeographed.

On one side of leaf only.

Grain-trade statistics, A Guide to. By H. S. Irwin. Wash., D. C.: U. S. Govt. Prtg. Off.; Supt. of Documents, 1932. 81 p. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.—Miscellaneous Publication, no. 141.) 10¢.

Grape industry, The: A selected list of references on the economic aspects of the industry in the United States, 1920-1931. Comp. by V. E. Hitz. Wash., D. C., 1932. 161 p. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.—Bureau of Agricultural Economics [Library]. Agricultural Economics Bibliography, no. 36.) Mimeographed.

Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River project, References on; comp. by E. E. Edwards. Wash., D. C.: U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Statistical and Historical Research, 1932. 53 p. Typewritten.

May be borrowed for copying.

Hispanic America, The histories of; a bibliographical essay, by A. C. Wilgus. Wash., D. C.: Pan American Union, 1932. 115 f. Mimeographed.

On one side of leaf only.
Running comment.

History texts, An evaluation of. A check list. By M. A. Compton. Phila.: McKinley, 1932. 53 p.

"Bibliography—selected and annotated," p. 43-53.

Home builders, Publications of interest to suburbanites and. A list of publications for sale. . . 11. ed. Wash., D. C.: U. S. Govt. Prtg. Off.; Supt. of Documents, Aug., 1932. 16 p. (Price List 72.) Gratis.

Hudson Bay route, References on; comp. by E. E. Edwards. Wash., D. C.: U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Statistical and Historical Research, 1932. 16 p. Typewritten.

May be borrowed for copying.

Nederlandsche letterkunde in België, 1830-1930. . . Bruxelles: Koninklijke Bibliotheek van België, 1932. 172 p.

At head of title: Ministerie van Kunsten en Wetenschappen.

Newcastle upon Tyne Public Libraries Committee. Local catalog of material concerning Newcastle and Northumberland as represented in the Central Public Library. Newcastle upon Tyne: Andrew Reid & Co., 1932. 625 p.

Newspapers (and weeklies before 1900), A checklist of United States. . . in the General Library. . . Part II. Idaho-Mass. Durham, N. C.: Duke University, 1932. 137-322 p. Apply.

Peace, Education for world . . . ; the study and teaching of international relations and international law. Wash., D. C.: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1932. 37 p. (Reading List, no. 33.) Apply.

Reading circles, Wisconsin, annual of 1932-'33. Madison, Wis., State Reading Circle Board, 1932. 171 p.

Classified and graded.

School finance, Bibliography on. . . 1923-1931. Wash., D. C.: U. S. Govt. Prtg. Off.; Supt. of Documents, 1932. 343 p. (Office of Education. Bulletin, 1932, no. 15.) 20¢.

Serial publications of foreign governments, 1815-1931, List of. Ed. by W. Gregory. . . N. Y.: Wilson, 1932. 720 p. Price upon application.

Settlement workers, Bibliography of books, articles and reports written by. . . and others dealing with settlements and their interests, published between 1920-1931. New York: National Federation of Settlements, Inc., 101 W. 58th St., Dec., 1931. 265-319 p. (Neighborhood, v. 4, no. 4.)

Notes.

Prepared by Karl Brown of The New York Public Library

School Library News

Making The Most Of It

THE SCHOOL and the teacher committed to a progressive program long ago accepted the library as the heart of the plan. The most colorful, attractive room, the most flexible program became the school library's due. Administrative details differed from system to system, from building to building; but the heart of the program was the same. Children and books—a magic combination.

Out of such schools come boys and girls enthusiastic about a great many things because they are making contacts with a great world in their school. Two major plans bring children and the outside world together. One plan brings books and books into the class room where the project is being carried out. The other sends committees of children to the library. In both cases children come to know books as useful everyday friends and counselors.

But this program is not possible to all schools. The program demands an adequate library room, an adequate book fund, a progressive child-centered school. Too many of us, particularly in older communities, face the problem of inadequate school buildings, no library room, stiff inflexible school programs, indifferent attitudes. This traditional or transitional school is the field to be developed.

The tax situation is the first obstacle. Near bankrupt communities can underwrite no building programs. Our old buildings, many of them erected forty years ago, are over-crowded. The library, if it exists at all, shares quarters with other departments. One of our own buildings uses an auditorium for sewing, hygiene, physical training in rainy weather, orchestra, and library. In another building we use a large second story hall. In a third we are fairly comfortable in a room that is used only by sewing classes and the school nurse. This is the physical side of library work. And the school enrollment in most settled communities will not be stationary before 1950.

The next obstacle is the traditional mind. Every school harbors a few who don't want to be bothered. There are a few who feel books too precious to be put into the hands of the dirty Smithers family down by the round house and use such an excuse for their failure to give books to the children. They belong to the holy man, precious relics complex, or are rank sentimentalists about the printed page. In more elaborate schools these women fall into line. In the school beset by physical difficulties of space and time they can resist the librarian's program by their very inertia.

But the librarian, whatever her own background or official connection with the schools, must constantly remind herself that librarians and teachers approach the reading program from wholly different viewpoints. To the librarian with no teaching experience the two seem far apart. She is prone to judge these ladies of the obstacle class too harshly. Reading is a serious business to them. The librarian must remember that, even when she comes into the school room to talk about reading for fun. The librarian must have the confidence of the grade teacher as the first step in her program.

If no room is available, the classroom teacher becomes the custodian of the library books. All of the librarian's efforts are contingent upon that partnership. If the double duty room lacks suitable furniture and book shelves—and most of them do—ability to make something out of nothing is a requisite. Indeed the librarian must make the entire library out of a few hundred books and her own soul.

Two class room experiments that we are trying in Council Bluffs, Iowa, may give you some idea of the possibilities of such partnership. Both teachers gained their experience in rural schools. They know the game of making something out of nothing. In the first we have a school on the highway leading into town. The families represented live on acreage at the edge of the city limits. Books at home are few. They are average American families. Miss Butler's room houses three classes—Sixth, Seventh, and lower Eighth grades. The Seventh and Eighth Grades use no school readers. Reading done in library books is counted for school reading. Quality is the demand. Reading for content and vocabulary is the basis for school grades. But a liberal classroom library record shows that one boy has read eleven books in six weeks, one girl ten and two girls nine each. The poorest reader had put down his name for two. Two Sixth graders have read ten each. One has read but one. (This class uses a school reader.) The notable thing in this project is the leeway in school work for the gifted child. The librarian has long believed herself the special teacher for the gifted. She has cast about in an effort to divine their needs. This seems to promise a happy solution in the crowded traditional school.

The second project is in a Fifth grade in a five room school tucked away up in a pocket of our hills. The children represent a variety of homes. The project is pioneer life and is a correlation of all the school program save arithmetic. That

---

Paper presented at A.L.A. Regional meeting in Des Moines, Iowa.

will be brought into the picture later when the country store receives their attention. This class uses no school reader as a formal text. Library books, sample readers, some supplementary histories serve them. A book club is the nucleus for their reading. The poor little failure who has done the Fourth grade twice and can never expect to get away from the Fifth chose her own poem, memorized it, and took a part in the program. A manual minded boy reviewed *Working With Electricity* and displayed the Morse Sender he had made from the printed directions. The clever little boys and girls gave better reviews than I have heard in some Eighth grades. Two young critics debated on the good and bad points of *Shorty*. The pioneer project has been more than geography, history and art. They have used the table of contents and the index pages of books. They have read pages from difficult books when paragraphs were marked by teacher or librarian. Corn bread was approached first through the *Little Cook Book For a Little Girl* found in the class room library, then through cook books found at home or sent out from the main library. Both boys and girls now know the differences between corn pone and Johnny cake. A committee of two boys and the school janitor are working on a reflector bake oven with Kephart's *Camp Cookery* as a guide.

These two projects are possible in any school. The lack of equipment, the limitations of old buildings are forgotten. The disorder of orderly work is never a loss. Books may be used on inadequate furniture, if one has the books. The only drawback to such a program is the limitations of the supervising librarian's time and book fund. We need rooms, we need furniture, we need the time and energy-saving devices of modern equipment. But more than any of these we need county library book funds for school work. We librarians and teachers are like the mothers in the homes. We can cook in battered kettles. But we must have fire and meal.

The American working man is facing the five hour day and the five day week. He has now and will have in the future leisure that no class of workers has known before. With too much leisure, with the materialistic outlook we have built up, nationally, in the past he is sadly adrift. Like Jane in *The Water Gypsies* he sees Life in capital letters. But:

> "All the rich storehouses of civilization of education, religion, the cinema and the Sunday press have been unable to provide him with a single landmark life buoy, or beacon, a single answer to the simple questions What am I for? What do I want? and Does anything matter?"

In our little double-duty school library room some child may come upon an answer—stumble upon its beginnings. Some free reading program in a scrubby old class room may do more than the elaborate things, the trappings we are awaiting. The crying need for elementary schools is "Make the connections at once. Do not await good times. They may never come. Do not await the new building programs. Hungry children need food for the soul as well as for the body."

This year our superintendent of schools asked his corps of teachers and staff of supervisors to keep the children's souls free from scars—the scars that family destitution and public relief may inflict. May I ask that we keep their souls free from the scars that inadequate book buying may inflict. We shall always find some enthusiasts to aid in administration. Some of us may be ground down by the strain. But it is worth it, if we may find some manner of answering those three questions for boys and girls.

—H. Ruth Montague.

In These Fluid Times

(Concluded From Page 210)

its aspects receives full attention. Finally, there are governmental matters, with a closing chapter —more or less summary—on government and society, by C. E. Merriam.

One hesitates to use the shelf-worn word, "compendium" for a work so rich and vital. While it is a repository of numberless facts, easily available through an excellent index, and is fully documented, so that in time it will take its honored place on the shelves of the 600's, at the moment, and for many months to come, it should be freely lent for contemplative perusal. Not alone to those who, as another i.,u.m. put it, are becoming "professional readers" — we begin to detect already an unhealthy, melodramatic note in the enunciations on service so exclusive—but for all, temporarily blinded, who seek direction for their thought and action.

—Karl Brown.

Checklist Of Art Expanded

The Checklist of new books on art in its various branches, which the magazine, *Creative Art*, recently added as a regular monthly feature, has met with such enthusiastic response from art reference librarians, museum directors and others that it has been decided to extend this service by publishing periodically similar lists of recent works on art appearing in England, France, Germany, Italy and other foreign countries. Sample copies of the magazine may be obtained free on applying to the publishers at 66 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Small Libraries

Greek Play Annual Report

Following is a Greek Play written by Josephine Lytle, librarian of the Warren, Ohio, Public Library, the form in which the staff presented the 1932 annual report. This presentation to the Board of Trustees and one hundred interested friends brought the library two sums of money "in hundreds" for the purchase of books, and this at a time when their treasury was almost empty:

Book Bearers

Setting: Street scene, with shrine at far corner of platform. Shrine is miniature replica of the Warren library 3 x 2½ feet. Folding screens at left and right of the stage are covered with book jackets in gay colors. Various Greek appurtenances such as Greek vases, laurel decorations, etc.

Costumes: Chorus of library workers, in white robes with bands of gold on their heads. (Sheets were draped to resemble flowing robes of the Greeks.) The citizens wore short knee length costumes, illustrations of which may be found in any Greek history. Messenger wore short skirt with cape effect over the shoulder.

Reading or speaking time, 30 minutes.

Speaker—Now when the year 1930 was come to the men of the Earth, there came also a baleful spirit, Depression, and the Earth was covered with the shadow thereof. Each succeeding year the shadow grew until 1932 it reached even to the library, the House of Books in Warren.

To overcome this Spirit, came another, Spirit Appraisal. To men came this Spirit. They began to question, is this activity necessary, for which we pay our gold as taxes; is the gold spent wisely and for institutions and activities necessary for the better living of mankind?

To those engaged in work, this same Spirit came, and the workers are asking, "Is this work we do, a real service to mankind? De we spend wisely the gold entrusted to us by the peoples?"

This Spirit came to those working in the Library. Visions of Library income so reduced as to cause part of the work to cease, came to trouble the Staff in their hours of rest.

Customs of former years, and those wise in the service, were consulted. These wise ones say, "The times are changing, the Spirit Appraisal must be answered and satisfied as to the worth of your service. If sufficient and satisfactory offerings of service are made, all will be well. The Spirit of Plenty who even now approaches, will, when she comes, smile again upon the Library and its work and your service will continue to hold its high place in the social progress of the people."
(exit speaker)

Enter two citizens looking around curiously.

First Citizen—What means this show of library books and other emblems of the service? Is not this something unusual?

Second Citizen—Rumor has spread the news that on this night, the Library of the city is bringing results of work of the past year, as an offering to Spirit Appraisal. But see, a messenger approaches who will tell us all things.

Messenger—All hail, Citizens; during the past year the trustees of the Library and the library staff, have planned and carried on, all work of the library. This has been an unusual year, times are unsettled, there is uncertainty for the future. The Spirits Depression and Appraisal are abroad in the land, and have been troubling the minds of men. Books and reading are ever a light in darkness and it is with joy, those doing library work, are bringing results of the past year, to Spirit Appraisal for judgment. See, they come, bearing their gifts.

Enter chorus of library workers.

Chorus—Another year has gone since last I came with reports. I rejoice in your presence tonight. The year has gone quickly and has been filled with problems. To the Library has come problems that have come to all during past years. But look! Who comes? Alas! It is the shadow that has fallen on our plans throughout the year! It is the Spirit Depression.

Enter Spirit Depression dressed in dark and sombre robes.

Spirit Depression—I am not *all evil.* Because of me, many are turning to books for entertainment and knowledge. There is time to read and people are using the Library and books as never before.

Chorus—Yes, I realize the truth of what you say. Woe have I endured because of you, but may better days prevail.

Spirit Depression—Another of my benefits. You are learning what is worth while in your work. Some phases of it may be outgrown and no longer necessary. When I leave you, all people will know more of the worth while in life and work.

Chorus—Yes, I realize the truth of what you say. Woe have I endured because of you, but may better days prevail.

Spirit Depression—The Spirit Appraisal I have called to your aid. She will help you to readjust your needs to your resources. To her will be told what you have done this past year. If you answer her questions truly and show your work is worth what it costs both in effort and gold, all will be well and in time my fair and golden sister, Spirit Plenty, will come to your aid.

CHORUS—I thank you for your words of admonition and hope. I will strive to obey your precepts that better days may come. Now away, to the Shrine, there to present results of past year's work, if haply the Spirit Appraisal may approve them. (*Chorus approaches shrine*) O Spirit, I come bearing results of the work of the Warren Library for the year 1932. To you I bow and pray for your approval, and support in the coming year. (*The Spirit Appraisal rises behind the Shrine, at the approach of the Chorus, and is partly visible to the audience.*)

SPIRIT APPRAISAL—Speak, each in turn and I will endeavor to truly weigh your results and judge if they outweigh the cost in effort and gold. For only to help do I make inquiry and judge your work, that all may be ordered for the best, the public money wisely spent, the Library adequately supported, that the people may be led into the way of the good life through books.

CHORUS—O helpful Spirit, all will I tell you truly that better days may come. (*Heads of departments step forward and present reports in turn.*)

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN—O Spirit, I come bringing reports of the Children's Department for 1932. (*Gives report, facing audience.*)

CHORUS—May the Library continue to grow and be a blessing and joy to the people.

EXTENSION LIBRARIAN — O Spirit, I come bringing reports of Extension Work for 1932. (*Reads report.*)

CHORUS—May the Library continue to grow and be a blessing and joy to the people.

LIBRARIAN BRAINARD MEMORIAL ROOM—O Spirit, I come bringing reports of the Brainard Room for 1932. (*Gives report.*)

CHORUS—May the Library continue to grow and be a blessing and joy to the people.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT—O Spirit, I come bringing reports of Reference Department for 1932. (*Reads report.*)

CHORUS—May the Library continue to grow and be a blessing and joy to the people.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT — O Spirit, I come bringing total results of Circulating Department. (*Gives report.*)

CHORUS—May the Library continue to grow and be a blessing and joy to the people.

LIBRARIAN—O Spirit, I come bringing results of all agencies for 1932. (*Reads annual report.*)

CHORUS—May the Library continue to grow and be a blessing and joy to all the people.

SPIRIT APPRAISAL—You have shown the right spirit in this time of stress. Work has been carried on with reduced resources and judging from your reports, more people are enjoying the services of the Library throughout the city. Continue to study and plan to give this service of books. For a new day is dawning when people will have leisure for reading. Plan carefully as to expenditures, give your best to your profession, and rewards will come to you, material and spiritual for service rendered. I will pray the Spirit Plenty to hasten her coming that all may again be well in the land. (*Spirit Appraisal disappears and a bright light comes.*)

CHORUS—Hail light, golden light, harbinger of Plenty. I turn my eyes to thee, ready always to satisfy Spirit Appraisal. I go forward into the new year, confident that with your light to guide, I will come again to the time when there will be adequate support for library service throughout our land. (*Chorus turns and faces audience.*)

A blessing on the printer's art.
Books are the mentors of the heart.
The burning soul, the burdened mind,
In books alone companions find.

Reduced Book Budgets

TO MAKE a small book budget go as far as possible, Miss Robinson of the Iowa Library Commission says:

1. Do not buy highbrow books with limited appeal. Borrow them from the Library Commission or through inter-library loans.
2. Put new fiction into a rent collection. . . . When the books have paid for themselves they may be transferred to the general collection which will thus be increased at no expense.
3. Promote the use of older books now standing idle on the shelves.
4. Make large use of the attractive reprints of comparatively recent books, offered at reduced prices.
5. Buy popular copyright editions where possible for the books needed for high school use. Mystery and western stories also come in this form.
6. Use discrimination in purchasing children's books, buying: (a) Few new titles only, as they are too expensive; (b) A larger number of old favorites in attractive yet inexpensive editions, and inexpensive easy books so much needed in a children's room.

—*News Letter*—Missouri Library Commission, February, 1933.

Free To Librarians

You may wish to announce in the LIBRARY JOURNAL that we still have some of the Skottsberg Forewords to *A Yankee in Patagonia* which we should be glad to send to any library wishing to enclose it in their copy of that title.

—HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY.

Among Librarians

Necrology

Linda M. Clatworthy, head of the University of Denver Library for the past twelve years, died January 16 after a heart attack while at work in the library. Miss Clatworthy was born in Dayton, Ohio, December 17, 1876, the daughter of a minister. She was one of the foremost women engaged in library work, and after studying at Denison University, Vassar College, Northwestern University, and the University of Illinois Library School, she took additional work at Denver University and became a member of the faculty in 1920. After this, she continued her studies in summer sessions at the University of Chicago. Miss Clatworthy was past President of the Colorado Library Association, and a member of the Ohio Library Association, the Dayton Art Museum, and an affiliate member of the Delta Delta Delta and Pi Sigma Mu Sororities.

Mary C. Farnham, in charge of Documents in the City Library Association, Springfield, Mass., for twenty years, died February 4, 1933, as a result of an automobile accident on December 6.

Olive Branch Jones, librarian of the Ohio State University, 1893-1927, died at Columbus, Ohio, February 2, 1933. In her student days Miss Jones assisted in the Library at a time when one of the University professors was the official librarian. She was given full charge of the Library by the Board of Trustees in 1893 and from that time down to 1927 was the guiding hand in library development and policy. Only an illness of a peculiarly trying nature led her in 1927 to retire from the librarianship. Since that time she has been an associate professor of bibliography.

Mrs. Ruth Batdorff Lucas, Pittsburgh '29, died suddenly at her home in Chambersburg, Pa., February 6, 1933.

Appointments

Ruth S. Baker, Wisconsin '32, who served as substitute on the staff of the Oak Park, Ill., Public Library, during the fall, was recently appointed to a permanent position as an assistant in the Reference Department.

Lalla Bedford, Riverside '21, has been appointed librarian of the Idaho Free Traveling Library Commission.

Helen Benedict, Wisconsin '32, was appointed librarian of the University of Dubuque on November 21.

Ruth E. Bywater, Western Reserve '31, has been appointed circulation assistant at the Main Library of the State University of Iowa.

Alvan W. Clark, California '31, reference librarian of the University of Arizona since February 1925, has been appointed librarian of the Engineer School Library, Army War College, D. C.

Margaret Cluley, Pittsburgh '32, has received the appointment of children's librarian in one of the branches of the Albany, N. Y., Public Library.

Jeannie M. Coburn, a member of the Catalog Department of the Harvard College Library since 1883, retired on pension at the end of last year after a service of nearly half a century.

Cedric Flagg, Columbia '32, has been appointed assistant circulation librarian of the Middlebury College Library.

Florence A. Fowler, Columbia '28, received a permanent appointment as reference librarian of the Beverly Hills, Cal., Public Library in July 1931.

Grace F. Holt, Pratt '32, has been made an assistant in the Connecticut College Library.

Louise Jennings, North Carolina '32, has been appointed librarian of the High Point, N. C., College Library.

Albert Johnson, Emory '32, has been appointed assistant in the Circulation Department of the Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn.

Rachel Johnson, Emory '32, is now reviser at the Emory University Library School, Ga.

Catherine L. Katterjohn, Illinois '32, has a temporary position cataloging and classifying the library of the new Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Ky.

Lena Keller, North Carolina '32, has returned to her former position as librarian of the Lenoir-Rhyne College, Hickory, N. C.

Eleanor Leonard, North Carolina '32, is junior assistant cataloger at Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.

Bessie G. Lewis, Emory '32, has been appointed assistant at the Birmingham, Ala., Public Library.

Elizabeth G. Lowndes, Pratt '32, is head cataloger of the Charleston, ~~S.~~ C., Public Library.

Edmund L. McGivaren, Emory '32, has been appointed head of the Circulation Department, Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn.

Virginia Martin, North Carolina '32, has been appointed librarian of the Mount Airy, N. C., High School.

Ruby Moore, Louisiana '32, is now librarian of Merryville, La., High School Library.

Evelyn Day Mullen, North Carolina '32, is secretary-reviser in the School of Library Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Miriam Moyer, children's librarian in the Carnegie Library, Enid, Okla., has accepted a position in the Carnegie Library, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Loretta A. Odell, Wisconsin '32, was appointed librarian of the Wauwatosa Grade School Libraries in January, and began work on February 1, on completing the organization of the Williams Bay Public Library.

Genevra Parker, Illinois '30, joined the staff of the State University of Iowa Library as a cataloger on September 1, succeeding Miss Matilda Hansen.

Mrs. Elsie H. Pine, Wisconsin '22, assistant professor of Library Science, State Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas, is spending a sabbatical year in study at Radcliffe.

Sarita Robinson, Illinois '19, has been appointed superintendent of the Cataloging Department, University of Iowa Library, succeeding Miss Amelia Krieg, who resigned.

Mahlon K. Schnacke is leaving Brown University Library the first of July. After spending the summer abroad, he will take up his duties as librarian of the American Academy in Rome on October 1st. The appointment is for a period of three years.

Kathryn Sharp, Wisconsin '14, has recently been appointed assistant on the staff at Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y.

Nancy T. Sloan, Pittsburgh '32, has been appointed children's librarian of the South Providence Branch of the Providence, R. I., Public Library.

Vera R. Tracy, Pittsburgh '26, has been appointed librarian of the Newtown, Conn., Public Library.

Free For Transportation

The Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago has a number of copies of a list containing a selection from the books in the Burton Court Dormitory Library of the University of Chicago which they will be glad to make available upon request. This list supplements the list contained in the more general courses in the Humanities, and Social, Biological, and Physical Sciences.

The Calendar Of Events

March 10—Maryland Library Association, annual meeting at Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.

April 9-12—California Library Association, annual meeting at Hotel Oakland, Oakland, Calif.

April 11-13—Ohio Library Association, annual meeting in Columbus, Ohio.

April 17-18—Ontario Library Association, annual meeting in Toronto.

April 21-22—Joint meeting of New Jersey Library Association and Pennsylvania Library Club at Hotel Ambassador, Atlantic City.

April 27-29—Texas Library Association, annual meeting at Wichita Falls, Texas.

April 29—Columbian Library Association, annual meeting at Hood College, Frederick, Md.

May 15-16—Montana Library Association, annual meeting at Missoula, Mont.

May 18-20—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at Philadelphia, Pa.

May 22-24—American Association for Adult Education, annual meeting at Jones Memorial Library, Amherst, Mass.

June 12-17—New York Library Association, forty-third annual meeting at Briarcliff Lodge, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

October 16-21—American Library Association, annual meeting at Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 16-21—Wisconsin Library Association, annual meeting in connection with the American Library Association.

October 26-27—Mississippi Library Association, annual meeting at Jackson, Miss.

Classified Advertisements

30¢ per line—minimum charge $1

For Sale

Six Volumes of *Science*, volumes 67 (January 1929) to 74 (December 1931) inclusive. Each volume bound separately in black—excellent condition—(just back from the binders). $25. for entire series, otherwise, $4.50 a volume. Buyer pays shipping charges. John G. Harlan, New Mexico State Teachers College, Silver City.

•

Librarians please send Want List. Hermann & Co. 92 King W. Toronto, Canada.

Position Wanted

A University and library school graduate with three and a half years experience desires a cataloging position. A14.

SPECIALISTS IN OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS
Huge Stock of Good Second Hand Books
Lists and Correspondence Solicited
DAUBER & PINE BOOKSHOPS, Inc.
66 Fifth Avenue New York City

LIBRARIANS
Let us help you with your staff problems. We may have just the person you need! We have a large enrollment of well trained Librarians, qualified for all branches of library work and all types of positions. We save you time and labor.
Service free to employers
AMERICAN LIBRARIANS' AGENCY
WINDSOR, CONN.

Children's Librarians' Notebook

NATURE RAMBLES—AUTUMN. By Oliver P. Medsger. *Warne.* $2.

In this companion volume of Mr. Medsger's *Nature Rambles—Spring,* we have many more of the author's experiences. This time we go with him over country roads, into the hills, down by rivers, ponds and marshes. We are enthusiastic listeners for he has the art of teaching his followers to "see straight," and we get an honest interpretation of nature that only true lovers of nature can impart. The book is written in an easy style and is illustrated throughout in both colored plates and black and white drawings. Recommended for the Children's Room.

—ALICE E. BROWN.

BEASTS OF THE TAR PITS. By W. W. Robinson. Drawings by Irene B. Robinson. *Macmillan.* $1.75.

In the heart of Los Angeles, in a valley called Rancho La Brea, are the tar pits, repositories of the bones of huge animals trapped in the tar of an earlier period of America's existence. Reconstructed from the bones discovered in the tar pits are the imperial mammoth, the short-faced bear, the pre-historic camel, the saber tooth (a frightful cat), the dire wolf and other awful beasts. These may now be seen in the Museum at Exposition Park, Los Angeles. But boys and girls who cannot journey to California to see these creatures may read here most satisfying accounts of their appearance, their ways and their neighbors. The directness of the accounts is in itself gratifying to those who have been looking for just this type of writing. The pictures by Mrs. Robinson add greatly to the interest. The print and paper and the whole make-up is admirably suited to the book's purpose. I can foresee many serious small boy faces bent over it absorbedly.

—ISABEL MCLAUGHLIN.

THE LITTLE WISE ONE. By Frank Worthington. *Houghton.* $1.50.

That these African tales of the hare and the American stories of *Brer Rabbit* both have a common source in old African folk tales is the theory of Mr. Worthington, who spent a number of years in Africa, where he gathered these tales from the natives themselves. Children who enjoy *Brer Rabbit* will also like *The Little Wise One.* The language is simple and the style is dramatic. The illustrations, also by Mr. Worthington, are profuse and amusing, though the hare has been given an unnatural, somewhat human expression.

—MARIE L. KOEKER.

AT THE ZOO AND AT HOME. By James L. McCreery. *Stokes.* $1.75.

In order to make a visit to the zoo more interesting and profitable, the author here describes the appearance, behavior and mode of living of forty of the strange creatures exhibited in the New York Zoological Park and other zoos. Birds, reptiles and mammals from many parts of the world are included. Two pages of text are devoted to each one, accompanied by a full-page drawing in black-and-white, showing the animal as it appears in its natural environment and a smaller drawing showing it as it appears in the zoo. Although the information given about each creature is brief, it is clearly and interestingly presented. The drawings are especially well done. There is no index, but the table of contents makes it easy to find the information wanted. A very attractive and useful book.

—JESSICA KING.

STORY OF A LITTLE YELLOW DOG AND A LITTLE WHITE BEAR. By Dorothy Sherrill. *Farrar.* $1.

Very slight little story of a teddy bear and his dog who spend the day on the beach. Would not recommend for library purchase as there is better pre-school material available.

—AGATHA L. SHEA.

KARL AND GRETEL. By Virginia Olcott. *Silver.* 80¢.

A splendid picture of present day Germany, with its modern buildings in large cities, its unchanged farming communities, and its self reliant children. Karl and Gretel are followed through a year of various experiences. The vocabulary and make-up are easy enough for third or fourth grade, and the pictures, many of them colored, are well suited to the text. Although carefully edited for school use, and reasonable in price, the book is very attractive in format.

—LETHA M. DAVIDSON.

THE CALL OF THE CLOUDS. By A. Van Buren Powell. *Penn.* 50¢.

A hair-raising tale of somewhat spurious adventure. The author, author also of the Bud Bright books, has seen fit to pit two aviation students, Tad Martin and Marty Mitchel, against each other in the solving of a mystery which concerns Marty's father. As the plot thickens it carries Tad, falsely accused of complicity with the "mystery ace," to Nicaragua where bad men stir up a revolution in order to steal Marty's father's mines. All ends rosily and the boys are bosom friends.

—ISABEL MCLAUGHLIN.

SWORDS AGAINST CARTHAGE. By Frederick Donauer. Trans. by Frederick Taber Cooper. Illus. by James Reid. *Longmans.* $2.00.

A stirring story of the days of Hannibal with Scipio Africanus as its central figure. The story with its different episodes, in Spain, in Italy and finally before Carthage, is most dramatically told and we are carried along with the tramping Roman legions through defeat and victory, by forced marches to the storming of cities and to the disastrous meetings with the fighting elephants of Hannibal. "The giant beasts moved swiftly, as swift as destiny. Their ponderous tread shook the earth. Whoever fell beneath would infallibly be crushed to pulp." Invincible Rome triumphs in the end. "'Io, triumphe!' screamed the legions. 'Scipio! . . . Victor! . . . Africanus!'" The book has been fortunate in its translator, Frederick Taber Cooper, who writes well and forcefully, and in its illustrator, James Reid, who has decorated it with strong black and white dramatic pictures.

—E. L. BROCK.

JOHNNY GOES TO THE FAIR. By Lois Lenski. Illus. by the author. *Minton.* $2.

A humorous picture book of a County Fair with all its charms from Ferris wheels to hotdogs and blue ribbons. It is a triumphant day for Johnny and his lively pig. "And then the fair was over. Johnny was very tired and so was the pig." And they rode home in the back of the farmer's wagon, Johnny still clutching his balloon and the pig nodding over his blue ribbon. The text is little more than captions, making the book really a picture book.

—EMMA L. BROCK.

AUNTIE AND CELIA JANE AND MIKI. By Maude and Miska Petersham. *Doubleday.* $2.

Maude and Miska Petersham have created *Auntie and Celia Jane and Miki* in prose and picture, or in picture and prose as you prefer, for they do both equally well; and while the first half is about a little girl and the second half about a little boy, the whole book is about Auntie. As Auntie she is just right, for she learned to be a perfect auntie to Celia Jane; and when she grew up and had a little boy, Miki, she was pluperfect. This story of friendship is true we are told, and there is no doubting the statement, for Auntie is a reality in the Petersham family. She kept a Quaker school when Celia Jane, as a little girl, came to live with her; and when Miki came, Auntie was older. "Celia Jane has always felt there was something very special about Auntie. Now Miki was sure of this and the older Auntie grew, the more special she became."

—NORA R. CRIMMINS.

HOW IT ALL BEGAN. By Janet Smalley. *Morrow.* $2.

A picture book telling in pictures and text how heat, light, houses, clothing, etc., came to be. Pictures are rather grotesque and text too limited to be of any informational value. Should not recommend for library purchase.

—AGATHA L. SHEA.

THE IRON HORSE. By Adele Gutman Nathan and Margaret S. Ernst. *Knopf.* $2.

The romance, history and development of the "Iron Horse" are pictured and described with accuracy in a manner that intrigues the interest of a four-year-old through pictures, and rivets the attention of the adult through information. Ages eight to twelve, the jacket says; but this story of the locomotive has held the attention of an older and a younger group. It has reference value.

—NORA CRIMMINS.

CUNNING-CUNNING AND HIS MANY COMRADES. By Mary Irving Husted. *Lothrop.* $1.

Photographs and sketches of real pigeon friends and a "really true story" laid on the author's window sill make up this picture book which city children will especially like. Illustrated with photographs and sketches by the author.

—EMMA BROCK.

EXPLORING AT HOME. By Paul Siple. *Putnam.* $1.75.

If you have never gone exploring in a swamp or sand dunes or along lake or ocean, you have many exciting adventures ahead of you. The author majored in science at Allegheny College and made many scientific exploration trips into Pymatuning Swamp near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, of which he writes most delightfully. In the first five chapters he takes one into a "new world where everything is a tangle but enchantingly new." He relates legends of Pymatuning, he tells of the plant and animal life they discovered there, he writes of mounds built by a race of men preceded by the Indians, and with what enjoyment he made these discoveries. Chapters six to nine deal with microscopic life in an interesting and scientific manner. Mr. Siple was chosen as a representative of the Boy Scouts of America to accompany Admiral Byrd's Antarctic expedition and has been selected as one of the members for a return trip of exploration to sections that have not yet been touched. In the last chapter of his book he relates the story of the first expedition and shows how this exploring at home prepared him for the duties that came to him on the great expedition. He closes with a word to Boy Scouts and others "A chance like that may come to you. Will you be prepared?"

—ALICE BROWN.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LIBRARIANS

Now is the time most favorable to purchase your ENGLISH BOOKS AND PERIODICALS at advantageous exchange rates *direct from LONDON.* Seize this opportunity to make your requisitions—*Buy More,* and send all your orders and lists of desiderata to:—

B. F. STEVENS AND BROWN, LTD.
NEW RUSKIN HOUSE
28-30 LITTLE RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.I.

Established 1864. **Cables: Stebrovens, London**

NEW YORK AGENCY: 21 Pearl Street, New York City

WISE ECONOMY

Takes Thought For The Future As Well As The Immediate Present

The Question Is
Not The First Cost But The Ultimate Wear

HUNTTING BINDINGS PAY
HUNTTING SERVICE IS EXCEPTIONAL

THE H. R. HUNTTING COMPANY
SPRINGFIELD *Library Specialists* MASSACHUSETTS

• *ANY BOOK OF ANY PUBLISHER IN ANY BINDING!* •

MAPS

THE demand for Picture Maps has been steadily maintained. They are everywhere brightening the walls of schools, libraries and homes.

As the season of travel approaches, Picture Maps help to attract attention to library book displays.

EACH MAP MAKES MORE BOOK READERS

THE MAP OF GREAT ADVENTURES
THE MAP OF AMERICA'S MAKING
BOOKLOVER'S MAP OF THE BRITISH ISLES
PICTURE MAP OF FRANCE
PICTURE MAP OF SPAIN

Each $2.50

HISTORICAL MAP OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
PICTURE MAP OF MASSACHUSETTS

Each $2.00

Published by

R. R. BOWKER CO., 62 West 45th St., New York

LIBRARIANS

Know Distinctive Bindings Attract Discriminating Readers. The Consequent Wear and Tear of Heavy Circulation Is Discounted by the Materials and Craftsmanship of Rademaekers Bindings.

RADEMAEKERS
Library Bookbinders & Booksellers
NEWARK, N. J.

New York Office
27 William St.
New York City

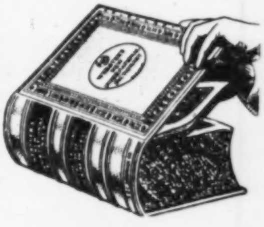
No Book Is More Frequently Consulted Than the Dictionary — So Be Sure Your Library Has the Best

A person prominent in public library work says the Merriam-Webster is "the most efficient assistant in our work of all our tools." Universally accepted and used in courts, colleges, schools, and among government officials.

The "Supreme Authority"

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Its encyclopedic information makes it a general question-answerer on all subjects. *2,700 pages, 452,000 entries,* including thousands of *new words; 12,000 biographical* entries, *32,000 geographical subjects,* 100 valuable *tables, 6,000 illustrations. Get the Best.* Write for free specimen pages, mention the Library Journal, to



G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass.

Anonyma and Pseudonyma

The most complete and indispensable work of its kind ever published.

A Complete Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature, containing a condensed description and Key of over 35,000 Anonymous and Pseudonymous Books and Authors using pseudonyms, from the beginning of Printing in England until June, 1926; the new and unique system employed enables one to identify 100,000 different books, treble the number actually described.

New Edition, 4 vols., 8vo, cloth, $7.50

R. R. BOWKER CO., Publishers
62 W. 45th St. New York

Transparent *Specially Processed* *Durable*

TRANSPARO

TRANSPARENT SILK CHIFFON

For Repairing and Preserving Books, Manuscripts, Records

Gossamer light yet of remarkable strength and durability. So sheer and transparent that the finest print is clearly legible through it. 40 inches wide — 50c. per yard — 35 yards to the piece. Send for samples.

EUGENE A. OBERFELDER
112 Mayflower Ave. New Rochelle, N. Y.

DESS & TALAN CO., INC.
213 East 144th Street, New York City

35 years of experience with an ever-increasing clientele are conclusive proof that our binding is of the finest quality. We are large enough to give you complete satisfaction—small enough to be depended upon for that satisfaction. There is a difference in our work.

Don't forget — the best costs no more.

SPECIALISTS IN LIBRARY BINDING

Specialists in Foreign Language Books

B. WESTERMANN CO., INC.

Specialists in German Publications

13 WEST 46TH ST., NEW YORK CITY

LIVRES FRANCAIS. An authoritative source of information on all French works. Large stock in New York in every category.

Special research and information service to librarians.

LIBROS ESPANOLES. A complete library of Spanish literature at your disposal in New York. Large stock enables us to render prompt and efficient service. Special attention given to emergency orders.

Your inquiries covering any phase of European literature given prompt and intelligent attention.

FRENCH & EUROPEAN PUBLICATIONS, Inc.
49 West 46th Street, New York, N. Y.

LISTS & CATALOGS ON REQUEST

B. WESTERMANN CO., INC.
FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS, INC.
Specialists in French Publications

13 WEST 46th ST., NEW YORK CITY

MARTINUS NIJHOFF
THE HAGUE. (Holland)

Large stock of new and second-hand books in all classes of science and art. Complete sets of periodicals and learned societies. Very careful European and South American periodical — and book service. Systematical catalogues free.

FRENCH BOOKS

The **FRENCH BOOK CO.**, Importers, 556 Madison Ave., New York, **carries the largest Assortment of French books of all French publishers. Over 500,000 French books in stock. Library orders filled at lowest prices.** Catalogue on request. **"New York's largest French Book Shop."**

Are you getting your share of the orders that libraries place for "Books in Foreign Languages"? It costs but little to advertise your service in this Directory.

GREEK BOOKS

Importers and Publishers of Books in Modern Greek—Catalog on Request

ATLANTIS, Inc., 203 West 25th St., New York
(Special discounts to Libraries)

CURRENT AND OUT OF PRINT BOOKS,

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ

THE EUROPEAN LIBRARY AGENT

LEIPZIG, 14 Querstr., Germany

CONTINUATIONS, SUBSCRIPTIONS

This Directory of leading American and European Dealers in Foreign Language Publications will appear in the first issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL each month. Rates for space will be supplied on request.

A Boon to users of Book Varnish

Specially designed for Library work. New in idea: keeps the shellac or lacquer from spoiling and the brush-handle from becoming mussed; ensures the bristles being always in proper working condition.

THE H R H

SHELLACQUER

JAR

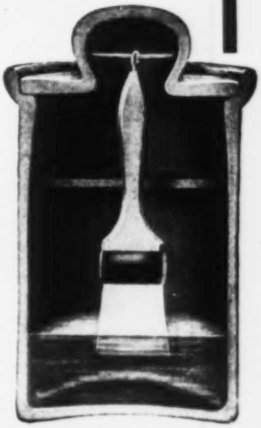
Made of earthenware, 9½ in. high; has a shelf inside for draining the brush. The cover has a cross-bar on which the brush is hooked allowing the bristle-tips to be slightly immersed.

Price $2.50 postage extra

(This does not include brush)

The H. R. HUNTTING CO., INC.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

HRH
SHELLACQUER JAR



McCLURG'S...

specialize in library service. Librarians can leave all details of their orders to our care. This is made possible by our long years of experience in handling the book business of Public Libraries, Schools, Colleges and Universities, together with our comprehensive stock of books of all American publishing houses.

A. C. McCLURG & CO.
Library Department
333 East Ontario Street - Chicago

BOWKER BOOKS ABOUT BOOKS

Johnson's "High Spots of American Literature"	$10.00
Bessie Graham's "Bookman's Manual"	4.00
Hitchcock's "Building of a Book"	3.00
Mumby's "Publishing and Bookselling"	6.00
Ransom's "Private Presses and Their Books"	15.00
Holden's "Bookman's Glossary"	2.50
Lydenberg & Archer's "Care and Repair of Books"	2.00
Ulrich's "Periodicals Directory"	10.00
Stonehill & Block's "Anonyma and Pseudonyma." 4 Vols. Reduced from $25.00 to	7.50
American Book Prices Current. New Volume in February	20.00
Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature	1.80

●

Office of the

LIBRARY JOURNAL

62 West 45th Street **New York**